THE COLUMBIAN,

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance —$2.50 if not paid in advance and $2.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 2. 1876.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. X, NO. 22
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLI, NO. 16

Rates of Advertising.

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.00; three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two inches	3.50	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
Three inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	17.00	25.00
Quarter column	10.00	13.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	15.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	40.00
One column	30.00	35.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—Iram Derr, M. G. Hughes.
Prothonotary, &c.—B. Frank Zarr.
Court Stenographer—S. S. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—Dr. H. W. McKeynolds.
Commissioners—John Herder, S. W. McHenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—O. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Creveling, Scott. O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Grotz, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Austin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Austin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. J. McCron.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. S. McMurray.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier.
Residence—East street, opp. Third street.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.
Services every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at deller's church, Madison township.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meet in the Opera House every Lord's day, at 3 p. m. and 6½ p. m.
Regular Meeting of the Church for worship, 3 p. m.
Sunday evening Lecture, by E. E. Orvis, 6½ p. m.
The public are cordially invited to attend.
Seats free.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Feb. 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main street, above Court House.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc., Main street.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provisions, &c., Main and Centre streets.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries, etc., Main st., East Bloomsburg.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. R. IKELER, Attorney at Law, Rooms in Exchange Block, 2d floor, Bloomsburg, Pa. ss

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5. Oct. 15, '75.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office and Residence on Third street, corner Jefferson.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

THOMAS WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three-story brick, Main street, west of Market st.

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

A. B. HERRING, Carpenter and builder, Main street below Pine.

BUCK HORN.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise.

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second street, Robbins' building.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.

Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

NOTICE.

From this date the Bloomsburg Gas Company will put in services pipes at first cost and furnish and set metre at four dollars each.

The company have on hand a lot of gas tar suited for painting roofs, and posts or other timbers placed under ground.

Price 10 cents per gallon or $2.50 per barrel.

Oct. 15, '75. U. W. MILLER, Sect.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. A. L. TURNER,
Residence on Market Street one door below D. J. Waller's.
Office over Klein's Drug Store. Office hours from 1 to 4 p. m. for treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.
All calls night or day promptly attended to.
Apr.23'75-tf

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27,'74—y Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. B. F. GARDNER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office above J. Schuyler & Son's Hardware Store.
Apr.23'75-tf

SAMUEL KNORR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets Oct. 8, '75

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE—Room No. 1, "Columbian" Building.
Sept. 18,1875.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. july1,73—y

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House
Mar.6,'74—y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building. April 10,'74—y

A. CREVELING SMITH. HERVEY EWING SMITH.

A. CREVELING SMITH & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞All business entrusted to our care will recieve prompt attention. july1,'73—y

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—Adjoining C. R. & W. J. Buckalew.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Apr. 14,'76-1y.

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.

E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 1y—38

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America.
Agents for Continental Life Insurance Company of New York. Assets nearly $7,000,000. The best in the country. Send for descriptive pamphlet. tf

WILLIAM BRYSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Centralia, Pa.
Feb 18, '76-1y.

HARMAN & HASSERT.

FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS,
AND
IRON-SMITHS.

East Street, below Rail Road,

BLOOMSBUG, PA.

We respectfully call public attention to the following facts that: They manufacture first class

MINE CAR WHEELS AND AXLES

and all kinds of Coal Breaker Castings. They also make all kinds of Car, Machine, Bridge and other castings used by contractors generally. They also manufacture

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

and are prepared to furnish all kinds of repairs, such as Grates, Lids, Fire Brick, Stretchers, &c. They keep constantly on hand

PLOWS AND PLOW POINTS.

Large Iron Kettles, Farmers' Bells, Sled Soles, Wagon Boxes, Cellar Grates, &c. They are also prepared to furnish

Saw and Grist Mill Machinery,

Shafting, Pulley's, &c. They pay special attention to

Repairing Threshing Machines

Reapers, &c.
The Proprietors are both practical mechanics. Try them.
Dec. 3,1875-6m

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

GILMORE & Co., successors to Chipman, Rosmer & Co., Solicitors. Patents procured in all countries. NO FEES IN ADVANCE. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. By a recent decision of the Commissioner ALL rejected applications may be revived. Special attention given to interference cases before the Patent Office, extensions before Congress, infringement suits in different States, and all litigation appertaining to inventions or patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of sixty pages.

LAND CASES, LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP.

Contested land cases prosecuted before the U. S. General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims, and homestead cases attended to. Land scrip in 40, 80 and 160 acre pieces for sale. This scrip is assignable, and can be located in the name of the purchaser upon any Government land subject to private entry, at $1.25 per acre. It is of equal value with bounty land Warrants. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of instructions.

ARREARS OF PAY AND BOUNTY.

Officers, soldiers and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

PENSIONS.

All officers, soldiers and sailors wounded, ruptured or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by Gilmore & Co. before the supreme court of the United States, the court of claims, and the southern claims commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to GILMORE & CO. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it. Address,

GILMORE & CO.,
629 F street, Washington, D. C.
Jan 21,76-tf.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
American of Philadelphia	1,100,000
Atlas of Hartford	2,000,000
Wyoming of Wilkes Barre	221,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	15,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
Commercial Union	17,000,000
	$178,958,000

March 26,'77—y

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. March 16, 76-1y.

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

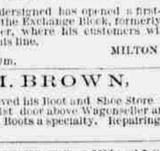
RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875-

CARRIAGE



MANUFACTORY

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

HAVE on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every description of Wagons both PLAIN and FANCY,

Warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. They have also a fine assortment of

SLEIGHS

of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best material.

An inspection of their work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country.
Oct. 8, 1875—tf.

WANTED,

1,000 GOOD MEN
to call at
CROSSLEY'S CARRIAGE SHOP
to inspect his work, and he will guarantee you can make $25 on a first class Top Buggy if you buy of him for cash. I offer for sale at cost,

TEN BUGGIES,
2 PHAETONS,
7 SHIFTING TOP & OPEN BUGGIES

The price of my wagons is as follows:

3 Phaetons, Sarvent pat. wheels, gum top, one for $175, cost.
2 Piano box, portable top, pat. wheels, gum top, one for $175, cost.
5 Piano box, open, patent wheels, steel tire, one for $125, cost.
3 Platform spring wagons, patent wheels, 2 seats, one for $165, cost.

As I am closing out my business the offer I make will stand till the first of July. All work warranted to stand, and are made of good material.
A. S. CROSSLEY.
March 31—2m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S HOTEL, Bloomsburg, Pa., B. Stoliner, Proprietor. Accommodations first-class. $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Restaurant attached.
October 8, '75-tf

CENTRAL HOTEL,
A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE,
Oct. 8,'75ly JOHN LAYCOCK, Prop'r.

NEW SALOON AND RESTAURANT.

The undersigned has opened a first-class Eating House in the Exchange Block, formerly occupied by B. Stoliner, where his customers will find every thing in his line.
MILTON CHARLES.
Feb 18-2m.

C. M. BROWN,
has removed his Boot and Shoe Store from Brown's Hotel to 1st door above Wagonseller and Sharpless', Towanda Boots a specialty. Repairing done at short notice.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct 1,'75 1y

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

Opposite the Court House,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The LARGEST and BEST in all respects in the county
W. B. KOONS,
Oct. 8,'75-1y Proprietor.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH, which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Office a few doors above the Court House, same side. Oct. 8 75

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,

and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. oct. 8,'75

WOOD PUMPS

Blatchley's Standard Chamber and Grafton Co.'s Pumps, with copper lined cylinders and brass valves, and all valuable improvements. Manufacturing facilities greatly increased; stock and assortment LARGE, prices SMALL. Visitors, Dealers and the Trade generally, are cordially invited, when in town to call at the Exhibition, in rear, and see us or send for circulars, with prices and terms.
C. G. BLATCHLEY, Manuf'r, 506 Commerce St., Phila.
March 31—6m.

THE EYE & EAR.

DR. G. C. McDERMOTT

makes the treatment of

Diseases of the Ear & Eye

A SPECIALTY,

and has opened at Williamsport, Pa. an institution for the treatment and cure of patients suffering from such diseases.

Office Hours.—Until 8 a. m., 1 to 3, and 6 to 8 p. m.
Call on or address

G. C. McDERMOTT, M. D.,
75 Edwin St., Williamsport, Pa.
April 28-6m.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
at
PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, two small lots, on each which are erected a frame dwelling house, stable and necessary outbuildings. Also four vacant lots, adjoining the above and of larger size. These lots are on the Main road near Stillwater, Fishing Creek township.

For terms apply to Wm. IKELER,
May 2, '76. 4t. Stillwater, Pa.

Poetical.

THE OLD COUPLE.

It stands in a sunny meadow,
The house so mossy and brown,
With its cumbrous old stone chimney,
And the gray roof sloping down.

The trees fold their green arms around it,
The trees a century old;
And the winds go chanting through them,
And the sunbeams drop their gold.

The cowslips spring in the marshes,
And the roses bloom on the hill;
And beside the brook in the pastures,
The herds go feeding at will.

The children have gone and left them;
They sit in the sun alone;
And the old wife's ears are falling,
As she harks to the well known tone,

That won her heart in her girlhood,
That has soothed her in many a care,
And praises her now for the brightness
Her old face used to wear.

She thinks again of her bridal—
How, dressed in her robe of white,
She stood by her gay young lover
In the morning's rosy light.

Oh! the morning is rosy as ever,
But the rose from her cheek has fled;
And the sunshine still is golden,
But it falls on a silvered head.

And the girlhood dreams, once vanished,
Come back in her Winter time,
Till her feeble pulses tremble
With the thrill of Spring time prime.

And looking forth from the window,
She thinks how the trees have grown,
Since, clad in her bridal whiteness,
She crossed the old door stone.

Though dimmed her eye's bright azure,
And dimmed her hair's young gold,
The love in her girlhood plighted
Has never grown dim or old.

They sat in their place in the sunshine,
Till the day was almost done;
And then, at its close, an angel
Stole over the threshold stone.

He folded their hands together—
He toughed their eyelids with balm;
And their last breath floated upward,
Like the close of a solemn psalm.

Like a bridal pair they traversed
The unseen mystic road,
That leads to the beautiful city,
"Whose builder and maker is God."

BITUMEN.

A COSTLY JOKE.

In the flush times when oil-wells were the theme
Whereon all enterprising minds were dwelling,
And every speculator's fondest dream
Saw great Petroleum's aromatic stream—
The fat of nature's broth, platonic cream—
Spontaneously from his own well upwelling,
Twelve gentlemen on money-making bent
Assembled in an upper chamber spacious,
To listen to an "enterprising gent"
While he to them should make it evident
Much money might be made for a little spent
By any one sufficiently sagacious
To furnish funds, by him to be invested
In a location he himself had tested.
"The territory where that well and derrick are
Is the best oil country in America,
The drill will very shortly reach bed-rock,
Being already promisingly started."

We paid our money and we took our stock,
Whereat our disinterested friend departed;
And then I marked, as I have marked before,
'Twas not possessing riches great or small,
That fixed the due proportion each one bore,
Those who have little always give the more,
And those give least who have the greatest store,
On them all burdens do most lightly fall,
While those are like the cobbler in his stall
When into one small hole he puts his little awl.

Why need I here repeat the old, old story?
We never saw again our cherished peif;
The reader will have guessed so, "a priori,"
And very likely knows how 'tis, himself.
When the whole enterprise had gone to pot
Once more we stockholders convened a meeting;
In the same sadly well-remembered spot
We came to see where all our wealth was "not;"
And to the rest one then, there, thus gave greeting:
"We poor outsiders do not feel so sore
(Although we're neither more nor less than human)
At having sacrificed our little store,
For you rich folk, who know so vastly more,
Have been deceived in spite of your acumen
And this deep hole that's proved so great a bore,
Although it has no oil, it has 'oil-you-men.'"

—*Joseph Kirkland; Scribner for June.*

Miscellaneous.

HIS WORD OF HONOR.

BY PHILLIP BOURKE MARSTON.

The "Green Dragon" at Orpington assuming to be an inn, is in reality little more than a wayside public house. Mr. Hunter, landlord and proprietor, was therefore not a little surprised and flurried when, upon a raw October afternoon, a young man having a great coat over his arm, a light bag in one hand and a stick in the other, presented himself at the bar of the "Green Dragon," and asked languidly if he could be accommodated with a bed and sitting-room.

"A bed, sir?" replied Mr. Hunter, a big man, with red face and gray hair, "yes, I think we can manage to give you a bed."

"And a sitting-room?" continued the stranger.

"A sitting-room," echoed the landlord, in the tone of one who is considering some great undertaking; "one minute, if you please, sir," and Mr. Hunter disappeared into a little room immediately adjoining the bar, there to hold counsel with some second person, the upshot being that, in a few minutes, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Hunter, and a few Hunters just out of the crawling state, issued forth, bearing respectively working materials, socks, in process of being mended tin whistles and decapitated dolls.

"You can have this room all to yourself, sir," said Mr. Hunter, triumphantly.

"You really must not let me disturb you," rejoined the traveler.

"Don't you mention it," replied the landlord, in a tone which was at once genial and confidential. "We would not turn a customer away from our door. You see, we do not have much parlor company."

"And this is the only room you have disengaged?"

"Well, yes, sir; this is the only room at present. Susan! coals for the gentleman's fire."

The traveler having, as he thought, shown a due amount of consideration for the comfort of Mrs. Hunter and the young Hunters, was glad enough to enter the apartment before alluded to, and to draw close to the fire the one dilapidated armchair.

Arthur Seton, barrister by profession, and literary by choice, was not really more than thirty, though he looked considerably older, for the dark hair and beard were streaked with gray, and the face, with its regular, handsome features, wore habitually a look of such intense mental weariness as would have saddened the most hopeful man had he looked on it for long.

For some time he leant indolently back, his hands clasped behind his head; at length he rose and took from his bag a locked-up diary, which he opened, and availing himself of pens and ink which stood upon the table, made the following entry:

"October 17, 1874.—Got up late. Called on the Brianstones; George was out. Had a pleasant chat with Annie; went, like a fool, to Richmond—and, like a fool, haunted the Well House. It looked just the same as in the old, dear days, but I heard children playing in the garden. The house is let, I believe, to the city people. Came back to London; dined at the Pall Mall; went to the club. Got back to chambers late. Wrote a column——Review. A weary, weary day. Shall I never know a moment's forgetfulness?"

He drew then from the leaves of the diary a letter, written in a delicate feminine hand, and addressed, "Arthur Seton, Esq., 12 Gray's Inn." This letter he regarded with long, sad, loving look; then, resting his head on his hand, he read it through very slowly. It ran as follows:

MY DEAR ARTHUR.—If you will be so suspicious, so jealous and exacting, I cannot see how we are ever to be happy. Faith without works is dead, and love without faith is no blessing, but a weary burden. I am tired of cross words and dark looks. Some women, I believe, like the feverish excitement of quarrels, but I only wish for peace. This miserable, petty jealousy is quite unworthy of you. Do try and put it from you; and remember that love once wounded is sometimes hurt past hope of recovery. I received your article quite safely, but I cannot speak about it now. You have made me too sad and too weary, and even a little indignant.

Yours, affectionately,
ALICE CLAREFIELD.

WELL HOUSE, Richmond, Oct., 1871.

He replaced the letter, closed the diary, took up his pipe and began smoking. The early part of this day had been fine and mild, but toward the afternoon the sky grew all at once leaden, and the wind shifted to the northeast. Now the wind was rising and the rain was falling—a cold, penetrating, impetuous, determined rain. The country, which but a brief while since looked so fair in a bland October sunlight, now seemed a thing to shudder at. The dun-colored woods, wet and forlorn, seemed to have no hope of any returning summer, and to know the utter desolation of the end. It was impossible, indeed, to imagine that in the green, soaking fields, where now a few cows were huddling together, and lowing disconsolately, glad children could ever have tossed each other in the warm, sweet-smelling hay; the rain drove drearily against the window, and the wind shrieked around the house, and occasionally thundered in the chimney, and at the bar, where, in spite of wet weather, Mr. Hunter seemed to be doing a brisk business, for ale corks popped continuously, and pewters clanked audibly, as the men set them down on the slabs; and the great wagons lumbered by, or drew up ponderously in front of the door, and while the drivers availed themselves of the "Green Dragon's" hospitality, the large, broad-backed horses beat the miry road with heavy hoofs. There was not much to occupy a man's thoughts in the dreary little bar-parlor. A great variety of whips hung against the wall, and over the mantlepiece was a photograph of a fine chestnut mare. Under it was written: "Being Mr. Hunter's favorite mare, who died in her fourteenth year." A short way on was a photograph of Mrs. Hunter, in full holiday costume. A large Bible and photograph album lay upon the table.

Seton mechanically opened the album. Here was a tinted photograph of a young girl, with profuse gold ringlets, a large, round face, and meaningless blue eyes. Under it was written: "Presented to Miss Hunter by her affectionate friend, Isabella Grant." Poor Isabella! how many honest country hearts, I wonder, had she caused to ache while the hair was gold and the buxom figure still shapely?

For want of something better to do Senton began to write a letter; but he made slow way with it. For minutes together he sat holding the pen listlessly in his hand, leaning his arm wearily upon the table, listening, as we all listen when alone, to what sounds may be going on near us, from a feeling which is not curiosity, but more overpowering.

Suddenly what must have been a very light vehicle dashed swiftly down the road and drew up with great precision at the door of the "Green Dragon," while the voice of a new-comer became audible. Seton, however could only catch a few disconnected words such as "Caught in the rain—delicate—shelter—Chiselhurst—a closed carriage."

Then the door opened, the landlord presented himself upon the threshold, and said, in a very pointed manner, "If you please, sir, a young lady driving over to Sevenoaks in a light, open trap, has been caught in the rain and her servant wants to know if I can give her a sitting-room while he drives back to Chiselhurst for a close carriage."

"And this is the only one you have?" rejoined Seton. "Oh! ask her in by all means. However, I am sorry the room smells so of smoke," he added, knocking the ashes from his pipe.

"Don't you mention it, sir, and thank you very much," replied the landlord, retiring.

In another moment the door opened again and the unexpected intruder entered—a lady tall and very graceful, having a pale Madonna like face, and gold hair shining like an aureole round a small classical head.

Seton's face had grown white to the lips, and his voice quivered perceptibly, as, extending his hand, he said—

"This is a very unexpected meeting."

"Very unexpected meeting," echoed the lady, removing her wet mantle, and sitting down on the worn leather sofa. The recognition had been mutual, but women, as a rule, are more self-composed than men.

"Let me recommend this chair," said Seton, laying his hand upon the one from which he had just arisen.

"No, thank you, I prefer sitting away from the fire."

"I am sorry the room should smell so of tobacco," observed Seton, after a pause, "but you see I did not expect the pleasure of a visitor."

She smiled a rather forced smile by way of answer, and Seton folded elaborately and put into an envelope a sheet of blank paper.

"The country is very beautiful around here," he observed, writing his own name with great care upon the envelope.

"We have only been back from the Continent about six weeks," she observed, after a pause. "Mamma has taken a house near Chiselhurst. I was driving over to Sevenoaks this morning, and was caught in the rain, and induced to ask for shelter here."

"And how is Mrs. Clarefield?"

"Mamma is quite well, thank you." Then, after a pause, in a full, sweet, low contralto voice, which had a ring of infinite pathos: "Are you stopped here?"

"Hardly," said Seton with an assumption of gayety in his tone; "but I'll tell you all about it. My friends kindly took it into their heads that I was sticking too closely to work—that I wanted fresh air and exercise—so they bound me over, on my word of honor, to walk from London to Hastings in a week. I acquiesce in everything now, so, of course, I acquiesced in this, and this is my first day of hard labor and imprisonment."

"But you used——" began the lady, then she colored a little, and seemed unwilling to finish her sentence; "you used to be so fond of walking."

"But a man changes a good deal in three years," he replied, wearily.

Then came a long silence, broken at last by the pop of an ale cork, at which they started as if an explosion had taken place.

"Oh! you grow used to it in time," observed Seton.

It seemed impossible to imagine these two persons, more formal to each other in manner than the most distance acquaintances, could ever have been passionate and devoted lovers. What thoughts had they, I wonder, as they sat together, and yet so far apart, of the old days wherein love led them and all was well? It would weary you, dear reader, and to no purpose, were I to set down here the dreary commonplaces with which these two tried to beguile the time for over an hour. At length, worn out by the arduous effort of trying to entertain each other while their thoughts were so far away they took refuge in silence, and the wind roared, and the rain lashed the window, and the dusk came on prematurely; and Seton, looking out on the cheerless prospect, shivered as with the cold. Then that other person in the room rose very quietly and stirred the fire into a blaze, and resumed her seat on the sofa.

"No, you shouldn't, really," said Seton, not turning round, however, though with a look of great pain upon his face. It is wonderful what suffering some small, commonplace word or action may cause us. What vistas of impossible joys, again, may they not open up to us!

"I suppose the carriage will soon be back," said Alice, presently, and speaking with effort, "and our new coachman drives so fast, too."

"Yes, and your term of imprisonment will soon be up," rejoined Seton, resting his arm upon the mantelpiece, and examining with critical interest the photograph of Mr. Hunter's defunct mare.

"How the time passes," said Alice, in a low voice, as if speaking to her self. Then, with sudden energy, "I cannot tell when we shall meet again. Before we part answer me one question, You are looking worn and weary—are you happy?"

Now he stood before her, and through the dust and the firelight his eyes flashed on her as he said, in a low harsh voice—"From your lips this question is an insult."

"Of which you need not fear the repetition," she rejoined promptly, with cutting formality.

"No, it can't end like this," he went on. "Do you know, ever since you have been here, I have bitten my lips through and through to keep them from speaking of the past. This meeting was not of your seeking, and it seems to me unmanly and dastardly to take advantage of this opportunity."

"We are sometimes so mistaken," she said hurriedly, but her words were hardly audible, and he continued—

"Alice! you have treated me very ill. I gave you my love, and believed in yours. I was frank with you. I told you how wild and irregular my life had been, and how full of faults I was. You reclaimed me—you transformed my days—you made my life all at once pure and fair; and then, because some thorn in my love hurt you, you threw it all away, and left me to perish miserably." She would have interrupted him, but he silenced her by a gesture and went on: "and now when we meet, after three years, you ask me if I am happy? If I loved you once, I shall love you forever. Do I look happy?"

"I think there were faults on both sides," she said, quietly.

"Yes, perhaps there were," he replied; "but I was reading your last letter over only to-day. Oh! how terribly bitter it was!"

"And have you forgotten your answer to that letter?" she said almost passionately, her voice quivering, and her breast heaving.

"I don't remember it word for word," he returned quickly; "I know it was written on the impulse of the moment."

"But I have it by heart;" then, very slowly, "you said if your love, in its heart and strength was a little exciting, mine was cold and tideless; in fact, no love, only a slow sluggish affection. You almost thought I was right, and that we could not be happy. I am naturally proud," she went on; "but a woman with less pride than I have could not have acted differently. Only one course was left me—to be silent."

"Well, it is all over now," he rejoined; "we shall never, never meet again."

"You won't take my friendship, then?"

"No, thank you; you are very generous, but I do not want thin gift."

He threw himself wearily into a chair, and for some time there was a complete silence. Hope is so subtle, so intangible that we are often only aware of its existence when it has ceased to be. Arthur Seton, looked upon himself as a man quite without hope. It seemed to him that his life could hardly be more gray and desolate than it was, yet who shall say what feeling, of which he was not directly conscious, may have sustained him through the last three years. Now everything seemed gone—there was nothing but death left.

Presently carriage wheels came down the road; carriage lamps flashed through the dusk, and grew stationary opposite the window. Mr. Hunter bustled in, and announced, in a tone of triumph, that the carriage had come for the young lady and done the distance wonderfully quick. Then the door shut, and they were alone together again.

Very softly and distinctly Seton heard her say his name, "Arthur," but he did not move. It seemed to him that he would keep back all his love, clinch fast his heart till she were gone, and then die swiftly of the pain.

"Arthur, I am waiting dear. Won't you come? Are you not going to forgive me?"

Now he rose and groped his way toward her like a blind man. She stretched out her hands and drew him to her. Then he bent down. She raised her face, and the hearts and the lips, so long, disunited, came together in a prolonged, passionate kiss. He knelt down by her, her head sank upon his shoulder, and for several minutes they remained thus, lost in love's profound peace and mystery. And the ale corks continued to pop, and the wagoners on their way to London tramped in and out of the bar, and warm good-nights were exchanged between customer and land-lord, and as Arthur folded Alice's mantle round

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & MLWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, June 2, 1876.

A NUT FOR DON CAMERON TO CRACK.

In the Legislature of 1872, which was Republican, a Committee, a majority of whom were Republicans, were called upon to investigate the "crookedness" of railroad officials and corporations. Among the witnesses subpœnaed was J. Don Cameron. At first he refused to obey the subpœna, fondly imagining that he owned or controlled the Legislature and its Committees. He afterwards attempted to evade the service of another subpœna, but an attachment brought him to his senses. It was developed through that Committee, and unanimously reported to the House, that in the method of taxing Rail Road corporations, (by the connivance of Gen. Hartranft, then Auditor General,) the State Treasury had been defrauded out of about $3,000,000. The principal party to this, as shown by the Report, was the N. C. R. R. Co., of which Don Cameron was President. In fact the road paid the State of Maryland annually $90,000, for thirty six miles of road, and the State of Pennsylvania only $35,211 annually on 199 miles of road. No return was made for the taxes due by law except that on capitol stock,—which was only $9,238,—nor any reason given why the taxes were withheld.

LET CAMERON EXPLAIN!!

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN LIGHT SQUELCHED.

Schenck has been condemned by the unanimous report of the examining committee, and he will no longer misrepresent the American people as Minister to England. One by one the rotten head-lights are extinguished, and the places that once knew them shall know them no more forever.

The report is a long and elaborate one embracing fourteen closely printed octavo pages. It closes as follows:

The committee therefore find as to the inquiries announced at the beginning of the report:

First. Upon the authority of the dispatch of the secretary of State, that it was not proper for the American minister at the court of St. James to connect himself as a director of the Emma mining company of London. This position is confirmed by the authority of Phillimore (vol. 2, page 164,) who says:

"In truth, every State ought, by expressly forbidding their ambassadors to combine engagements in private trade or commerce with the sacred duty of representation, to prevent any question of the kind ever arising. The Roman law on this point deserves to be imitated, "Enim qui legatione fungitur, neque propriis negotiis se interponere debeat"

Second. That the relations of General Schenck to the vendors of the Emma Mine were of such a character as to cast suspicion upon his motives, and subject his action to unfavorable criticism. But the committee believe that he was not guilty of a fraud or of any fraudulent intention in his connection with the company or the vendors of the mine.

Third. That his subsequent speculative dealings in the shares of comdany were not compatible with his diplomatic station, and the maintenance of a position of honor and usefulness at the court near which he was accredited.

The committee therefore submit the following resolution, and unanimously recommend its passage by the house:

Resolved, That this house condemns the action of General Robert C. Schenck, United States minister at the court of St. James, in becoming a director of the Emma Silver mining company of London, and his operations in connection with the shares of the said company and the vendors thereof, as ill-advised, unfortunate, and incompatible with the duties of his official position.

HURT.

That the editors of the *Republican* would squirm under our review of the political management of the Radical Ring here we well knew, and are not surprised that it took two weeks deliberation to attempt a reply. It came last week, but is so weak and pointless that we only desire to call attention to one fact. The *Republican* charges that a candidate in our party, in order to get a nomination "must 'shell out' to the Ring and become their slave." Republicans in this County know to their sorrow how much they have been compelled to "shell out" to the Beckley ring, and with what an unscrupulous hand he has struck down every man, who would not bow to his dictation. Many remember yet when Samuel Kressler was a candidate for Sheriff, and the price of the *Republican's* support was then $500.—

But under the rules of the Democratic party in this County, every voter has a voice in the selection of candidates, and Bloomsburg has only seven out of 69 delegates. And furthermore, these delegates *must* come instructed, with the tickets voted, the list of voters, and the tally list, so that each candidate is represented in Convention according to his strength. Our convention therefore fully represents *the people*, and is not manipulated by a few self chosen men, as is the case with our opponents. If the Republicans would adopt our system of selecting delegates, the power of their Ring would be gone forever, and honest men could get a voice in their Conferences.

One the last officials acts of Attorney General Pierrepont was to write the following letter to the committee investigating the New Orleans frauds, particularly the misdoing of one J. F. Casey, the President's brother-in-law.

Sir; Your request in relation to immunity to Mr. Seelye was before the President and Cabinet-to-day. The President has been notified that several members of your committee are not in favor of immunity. It is not deemed best to grant it.

Let no guilty witness escape.

California is expecting, this year, to raise a larger crop of wheat than ever. There are two and one-half millions of acres planted in wheat, and a crop of at least fifty millions of bushels is expected. California wheat, like California wool, rivals California gold as an article of profit for that great State. Her granaries are not one of the chief sources of the European supply.

It may have been insulting to the Sultan to depose him, and put his nephew in his place, but then he he always was a *harem-scarem* sort of fellow.

The Senate has decided that it has jurisdiction in the Belknap case. In this case Grant did not save his friend.

GEN. HANCOCK.

Popular sentiment is being concentrated in favor of this distinguished gentleman as the Democratic nominee for President. He is not seeking or intriguing for the nomination, and perhaps is not the choice of the politicians. His magnificent record, and the fact that his nomination could excite no antagonism from any competitor, point him out as the proper man. The *World* well says:

There are other very strong reasons to be urged in favor of General Hancock's nomination at St. Louis, but without doubt, the consideration that it would throw a decisive douche of cold water on any attempt to relight the fires of sectional passion in the canvass, is one of the strongest. It is true that General Hancock is a man of stainless honor; that his abilities are equal to the place; that his genius as a soldier saved the country in the crisis of two great battles; that his reverence for law, shown when civilians in power had grown apt at playing the tyrant, proves him to be a model citizen. But his peculiar relations to the south as a leading Union general would make him an especially available candidate for the democracy. It is clear that the main hope of one powerful faction of republican politicians in the coming campaign is set on arousing old war animosities and exciting fears for the safety of the results of our victory. The fires of old passions have almost burned out, and lie now smouldering under the ashes of busy and crowded years; but doubt as to the complete acquiescence of the south in the work of reconstruction and as to the safety of what was won in the war, are by no means everywhere extinct. In the northwest especially, where men threw themselves into the struggle with the fierce instinct of self preservation, and with a grim determination, far surpassing anything felt at the east, to win and to hold the fruits of their victory, this spirit of mistrust lingers. Many people who ought to know better, honestly entertain it and it is no wonder that republican demagogues are planning to play upon it. Should they succeed in inflaming this distrust into an outburst of sectional passion, they might escape the inquest of the country for another season. With Hancock as the democratic nominee, all doubts, suspicions and fear as to the utter extinction of the spirit of rebellion and the re-establishment of loyalty throughout the land would be scattered like wreaths of vapor on the wind. The election of this great Union soldier would have only one possible meaning. It would be the triumph of nationality. His very name would signify the supremacy of the flag, and any attempt to question the motives of his candidacy would recoil fatally on its authors. The opposition to him would have to seek some other standard than the "bloody shirt." * * * President Grant's failure by no means proves that no soldier is fit to rule the country any more than the success of Washington and Jackson shows that only soldiers should be chosen for chief magistrates. A really great soldier must be essentially a great man quick in decision, fertile in resources, strong in executive ability. He must possess courage, endurance, self-sacrifice. The public liking for soldiers represents the consciousness of a great nation roused to the fullest exercise of all its energies in a tremendous struggle. Military glory is the glow of a nation's kindled spirit and self-respect—the reflection of what Kinglake calls "the light of battle" on the faces of a great people. The nation which has become indifferent to its military glory is decaying at the core. In itself, therefore, the impulse to exalt a great soldier to the presidency is neither unnatural nor unreasonable. It needs only to be corrected and controlled by other considerations. Before such a post is confided to a soldier it must be seen that in the study of his own profession he has not neglected the rudiments of statesmanship, and that in his devotion to his military duties he has not acquired a contempt for his duties as a citizen. Grant has been a bad chief magistrate mainly because he knew nothing of the duties which he assumed, and did not care to learn them. Sherman would probably be a dangerous President because he is of an arbitary temperament and has too utter a faith in merely soldiery methods. General Hancock, while every inch a soldier, is noted for his keen appreciation of the nature of civil government. No soldier in our history has better started then he the duties of a soldier in a free country. His defense of civil liberty in New Orleans alone would suffice to mark his fitness for the office of chief magistrate.

THE REA HOMICIDE.

In commenting on the "Molly Maguire" trials, the *Republican* mentions incidentally the Rea case tried in this County in 1869, and says:

Mr. Reay was a most estimable citizen, and when the trial took place here some some foolish persons said, "It will never do to have it said that the Democrats of Columbia went back on the *Irish*, and they were acquitted.

Nothing could be more disreputable than the insinuation contained in the above sentence. In the first place we challenge the *Republican* to give us the name of a single Democrat who used the language above quoted.

In the next place the charge is a libel on the Court and Jury. Judge Elwell certainly cannot be charged with partiality to the "Irish," as the *Republican* calls them. The jurors were carefully selected, and their names are as follows: Samuel Ale, Wm. White, Elijah Shutt, Peter Weaver, Jacob Terwilliger, David Demott, Geo. Cavanee, Eli Robbins, John W. Snyder, Adam Federolf, Samuel C. Kelchner, and Peter Evans. Now these gentleman are all well known, and are honorable men. Dare the *Republican* say that any one of them violated his oath, or was influenced by improper motives? Dare he repeat that the Jury acquitted Donohoe, *et al* because the Democrats of Columbia County induced them to do so?

Proclamation by the President.

THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The following was issued to-day by the President of the United States:

WHEREAS, A joint resolution of the senate and house of representatives of the United States was duly approved on the 13th day of March last, which resolution is as follows:

Be it resolved, etc., That it be and is hereby recommended by the Senate and House of Representatives to the people of the several states, that they assemble in their several counties or towns on the approaching Centennial Anniversary of our national independence, and that they cause to have delivered on such day an historical sketch of such county or town from its formation and that a copy of said sketch be filed in print or manuscript in the clerk's office of said county and an additional copy in print or manuscript be filed in the office of the librarian of congress, to the intent that a complete record may be thus obtained of the progress of our institutions during the first centennial of their existence;

And whereas, It is deemed proper that such recommendation be brought to the notice and knowledge of the people of the United States; now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known the same in the hope that the object of such resolution may meet the approval of the people of the United States, and that proper steps may be taken to carry the same into effect.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington the 25th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1876, and of the independence of the United States the 100th.

By the President. U. S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Among the late contributions to the collection of animals in the zoological gardens at Philadelphia is a male moose.

The Tramp Law.

Very few persons are aware that the Legislature of this State passed an act in relation to the tramp and vagrant nuisance, and that the same, having been signed by the Governor, is now a law. As a matter of information in which our readers are all interested, we have concluded to print the full text of the bill. If it conduces to the abatement of one of the worst evils under which the public is now suffering, everybody will be gratified. The law is as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.* That the following described persons are hereby declared to be vagrants:

I. All persons who shall unlawfully return into any district whence they have been legally removed without bringing a certificate from the proper authorities of the city or district to which they belong, stating that they have a settlement therein.

II. All persons who shall refuse to perform the work which shall be allotted to them by the overseers of the poor, as provided by an act of June thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six entitled "An act relating to the support and employment of the poor."

III. All persons going about from door to door, or placing themselves in the streets, highways or other roads to beg or gather alms and all other persons wandering abroad and begging who have no fixed place of residence in the township, ward, or borough in which the vagrant is arrested.

IV. All persons who shall come from any place without this Commonwealth to any place within it, and shall be found loitering or residing therein, and shall follow no labor, trade, occupation, or business, and have no visible means of subsistence, and can give no reasonable account of themselves or their business in such place.

SEC. 2. If any person shall be found offending in any township or place against this act it shall and may be lawful for any constable or police officer of such township or place, and he is hereby enjoined and required on notice thereof given him by any of the inhabitants thereof, or without such notice on his own view to apprehend and convey, or cause to be conveyed, such person to a Justice of the Peace or other committing magistrate of the county, who shall examine such person and shall commit him, being thereof legally convicted before him, on his own view or by the confession of such offenders, or by the oath or affirmation of one or more creditable witnesses, to labor upon any county farm or upon the roads and highways of any city, township or borough, or in any house of correction, poor house, work house, or common jail, for a term of not less than thirty days, and not exceeding six months, and shall forthwith commit him to the custody of the steward, keeper or superintendent of such county farm, house of correction, poor house, work house, or common jail, or to the supervisors, or street commissioners and overseers of the poor of the respective county, city, borough, or township wherein such person shall be found, as in his judgment, shall be deemed most expedient. The said Justice of the Peace or committing magistrate, in every case of conviction, shall make up and sign a record of conviction, annexing thereto the names and records of the different witnesses examined before him, and shall by warrant under hand commit such persons aforesaid: *Provided*, Any such person or persons who shall conceive him, her or themselves, aggrieved by any act, judgment, or determination of any Justice of the Peace or Alderman, in and concerning the execution of this act, may appeal to the present, or next general Quarter Sessions of the city or county giving reasonable notice thereof, whose orders thereu on shall be final.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the custodian or custodians of any such vagrant to make active efforts to provide work for every vagrant committed under this act, and not disqualified by sickness, old age, or casualty; and whenever labor cannot be provided in the place to which any vagrant is committed, it shall be lawful for such custodian or custodians, and is hereby declared to be his or their duty, with the approval of the board of directors, overseer, guardians or commissioners of the poor, as the case may be, to contract with the proper authorities of any township, city, borough, county, or other persons, to do any work or labor outside the place of commitment. In all cases the work or labor shall be suited to the proper discipline, health, and capacity of such vagrant, and he shall be fed and clothed in a manner suited to the nature of the work engaged in, and the condition of the season; and when any vagrant is committed, under the provisions of this act, to the custody of the supervisors or street commissioners and overseers of the poor of any township, borough, city, or county, it shall be their duty to provide for him comfortable lodging or quarters, either in a station house or other building. The violating or neglect of any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be a misdemeanor, and the person so offending, on conviction thereof in the proper court, shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, and to pay a fine no exceeding one hundred dollars, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. If any person not being in the county, township, or place in which he usually lives or has his home, shall apply to any director, overseer, guardian or commissioners of the poor of any county, city borough, township or district, stating that he is desirous to return to his home, but is poor and has not the means to do so, the said director, overseer, guardian, or commissioners of the poor may employ or let out such poor persons to labor at some suitable place, to be by them selected, and at such wages as shall seem to them just; and when in the opinion of said director, overseer, guardian or commissioner of the poor such poor persons shall have earned a sefficient sum, said director, overseer, guardian, or commissioners of the poor shall, with the money so earned, and with such additions thereto from the treasury of the county, city, borough, township or district, as they may think reasonable, cause such person to be returned to his home, whether in this State or elsewhere: *Provided*, That the expense shall not exceed twenty dollars.

SEC. 5. That the custodian or custodians of such vagrant may, at discretion, discharge such vagrant at any time within the term of commitment upon not less than ten days' good behavior, or upon satisfactory security that he shall not become a charge upon the public within one year from the date of such discharge.

SEC. 6. That the county commissioners in every county in which there shall not be sufficient provision for the safe custody of persons committed under this act, upon the recommendation of a grand jury of the county and approval by the court; are hereby empowered and required to make suitable provision by buildings or enclosures: *Provided*, That the expense for the same shall not exceed the amount fixed by the grand jury.

SEC. 7. That for each arrest, hearing or commitment made under this act, there shall be paid out of the county treasury, to the committing magistrate and officers making such arrest or commitment, the same fees and mileage as now provides by law for like services in other cases of arrest, hearing, and commitment; and no such person shall be detained beyond the term of his commitment by reason of his inability to pay the costs of his arrest, hearing and commitment, but shall forwith be discharged by the officer in whose custody he may be. Any wilful refusal to make such arrest, on the part of any constable or police officer, shall subject him to a penalty of ten dollars, to be collected as penalties are by law collectible, and shall be paid into the poor fund of the district in which the officer resides.

SEC. 8. That all poor houses, alms houses, and other places provided for the keeping of the poor, are hereby declared to be work houses for the purpose of this act; and it is hereby made the duty of the custodians of such buildings to provide work for such vagrants, and to compel them to work therein when able, not less than six hours a day.

SEC. 9. That the custody of any vagrant, upon his discharge, and at his request, shall give him a certificate of discharge, which shall exempt him from any further arrest for vagrancy for a period of five days, upon condition that he shall forthwith leave the county wherein confined. And the said custodian is hereby authorized to give, in his discretion, to such discharged vagrant, a reasonable sum of money out of his earnings, or out of the treasury of the township, borough, city, or county, to defray his expenses in leaving the county as aforesaid.

SEC. 10. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

We are told that Don Cameron is now the Secretary of War. Secretary of War—and Don Cameron?!!! Great Judas! What is the world coming to? Is it possible that Grant is as drunk now as he was when he had charge of Fort Wyandotte? The last man who should be made Secretary of War, and the worst mistake which Grant has made in his entire administration. The appointment of Pierrepont, as minister to England, and Judge Taft as Attorney General, can be gotten along with. They will probably get through with their duties, in a workmanlike manner. But the Cameron Secretary-of-War business is too much. It is an outrage on Republicanism—it is an insult upon common decency. Now we will see how the matter results. If we don't have more trouble with this Secretary-of-War business than we have had before, it will only be because the patience and good nature of the people of the United States can stand any pressure which may be brought to bear upon them.—*Hazleton Sentinel.*

"A Drop of Joy in Every Word."

FLEMINGTON, Hunterdon Co., N. J., June 26, 1874.—DR. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., *Dear Sir*: It is with a happy heart that I pen these lines to acknowledge that you and your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets are blessings to the world. These medicines cannot be too highly praised, for they have almost brought me out of the grave. Three months ago I was broken out with large ulcers and sores on my body, limbs and face. I procured your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets, and have taken six bottles, and to-day I am in good health, all those ugly ulcers having healed, and left my skin in a natural, healthy condition. I thought at one time I could not be cured. Although I can but poorly express my gratitude to you, yet there is a drop of joy in every word I write. God's blessing rest on you and your wonderful medicines is the humble prayer of

Yours truly, JAMES O. BELLIS.

When a medicine will promptly cure such terrible eating ulcers and free the blood of the virulent poison causing them, who can longer doubt its wonderful virtues? Dr. Pierce, however, does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of blood disease that it will not cure and that is cancer. He does not recommend his Discovery for that searching blood cleanser yet discovered, and that it it will free the blood and system of all other known blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable, or mineral. The Golden Medical Discovery is warranted by him to cure the worst forms of Skin Diseases, as all forms of Blotches, Pimples and Eruptions, also all Glandular Swellings, and the worst forms of Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores of Neck, Legs or other parts, and all Scrofulous Diseases, all of which belong to Scrofulous Diseases.

Candidates.

(We are authorized to announce the following persons as candidates for the offices named, subject to the Democratic rules of Columbia county:)

FOR SHERIFF,
MILTON CHARLES,
of Bloomsburg.

HENRY DOAK,
of Briarcreek.

SAMUEL SMITH,
of Fishingcreek.

A. K. SMITH,
of Madison.

JOHN LAYCOCK,
of Bloomsburg.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
of Bloomsburg.

JOHN K. GROTZ,
of Bloomsburg.

HENRY D. KNORR,
of Centre.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.
SAMUEL SNYDER,
of Miflin.

JAMES LAKE,
of Scott.

I. K KRICKBAUM,
of Benton.

DAVID DEMOTT,
of Greenwood.

LUTHER A. GERMAN,
of Pine.

REPRESENTATIVE.
JOSEPH B. KNITTLE,
of Catawissa.

E. J. McHENRY,
of Fishingcreek.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO HEIRS.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, ss:

In the Orphans' Court of Columbia County. In the matter of the partition and valuation of the Real Estate of John Mensch, late of Franklin township, Columbia county, deceased.

To Jesse Mensch, Michael Mensch, Catharine Loreman, Marta Parr, Eliza Badding, Christian Mensch, Wm. Mensch, Sarah Burger, Annie Reitz, Franklin Pealman guardian ad litem of John L. Reitz, Mary M. Reitz, Lavania N. Reitz, Sarah A. Reitz, Joseph E. Reitz, Edward L. Reitz, minor children of Abbey Reitz, formerly Abbey Mensch deceased. Take notice that partition and valuation of the real estate of said John Mensch deceased will be held on the premises on Thursday the 27th, day of July A. D. 1876, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m. of said day when and where you may attend if you think proper.

CHAS. S. FORNWALD,
Sheriff's Office,
Bloomsburg, June 1, '76. Sheriff.
June 2.-6w.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARIS GREEN,
BONE MANURE,
BONE FLOUR,
BONE GRAIN.

For sale in quantities to suit. By
HENRY L. REAY,
RUPERT, PA.

June 9, '76.-1m.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to take out Patents, or desiring information from the United States Patent Office, should consult P. A. LEHMANN, SOLICITOR OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS, Washington, D. C. Examinations free. NO PATENT NO PAY. Send for Circular.

June 9, '76.-1m.

Lucinda Pursell, by her next friend Edward R. Crawford, vs. John P. Pursell,

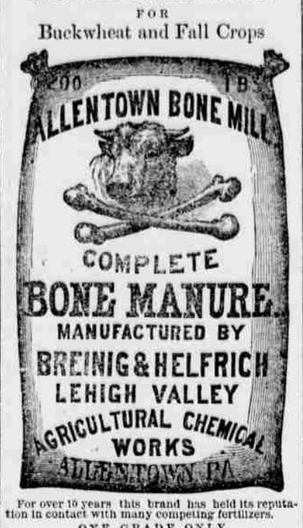
In Common Pleas of Columbia county, No. September Term 1876, Subpœna in Divorce.

The alias subpœna in the above case having been returned non est inventus, you, the said Lucinda Pursell, are hereby required to appear at the said Court, on the first Monday of September next to answer the complaint therein filed.

Buckalews, Attorney's.
June 2.-4w.

CHARLES FORNWALD, Sheriff.

COMPLETE
BONE MANURE
FOR
Buckwheat and Fall Crops



For over 10 years this brand has held its reputation in contact with many competing fertilizers.

ONE GRADE ONLY.

No variety of names with accommodating scale of prices.

RECOMMENDED.

By farmers' clubs, agriculturists, planters and

FOR SALE BY

A. J. Albertson,	Rohrsburg.
H. L. Reay,	Rupert.
J. H. Seesholtz,	Catawissa.
Evans Bros.,	Berwick.
E Thompson,	Danville.
C. W. Woddrop,	Riverside.

The following testimonial was received several years ago.

A FARMERS CLUB RECOMMENDS THE COMPLETE BONE MANURE AS THE BEST FERTILIZER IN USE.

Greenwood, Columbia Co., Oct. 15th.

Messrs. BREINIG & HELFRICH.

Gentlemen:—We, the undersigned, having used your complete Bone Manure the past season, procured of your agent, A. J. Albertson, hereby affirm it to be the best fertilizer in use. We fully recommend it to farmers, for it is all that you claim for it.

Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM UNGER, H. E MATHER, JOHN STANTON, A. DREIBLEPEIN, GEO. GIRTON, A. S. FAIRMAN.

June 2, '76.-3m.

1876. WHERE NOW? 1876.

TO MICHIGAN, one of the foremost, flourishing and healthy States:

WHAT FOR?

TO buy a FARM out of the

One Million Acres

of fine farming lands for sale by the GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.

Strong soils. Ready Markets. Sure crops. Good schools. R. R. runs through centre of grant. Settlements all along. All kinds of products raised. Plenty of water, timber and building materials. Price from $4 to $10 per acre; one-fourth down, balance on time.

☞ Send for illustrated pamphlet, full of facts and figures, and be convinced. Address

W. A. HOWARD, Comm'r,
R. L. PEIRCE, Sec'y Land Dep't.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
PD. & Co. Jan 21-11w, e. o. w.

TO CENTENNIAL VISITORS.

C. W. Eves and Dr. A. P. Heller of Millville, Columbia county, Pa., have erected a neat and comfortable boarding house at Philadelphia for the reception of visitors to the Centennial Exhibition. They are now prepared to receive boarders at all times, and at reasonable rates. The building is located in Columbia avenue, about one hundred yards east of Belmont avenue, and the same distance east of Globe Hotel, and only two squares from the main entrance to the Exhibition Grounds, which makes the location very favorable for all visitors from this vicinity. See the sign of the Star Boarding House on top of the building.

EVES & HELLER, Proprietors.

May 24-3w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DEBORAH RICHARD, DECEASED. Letters of Administration on the estate of Deborah Richard, late of the township of Catawissa, county of Columbia, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Hiram J. Reeder, of Catawissa township. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the decedent to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

HIRAM J. REEDER,
W. L. EVERLY, Administrator.
Attorney for Estate.
May 26-6w.

UNION HOTEL,
1314 Arch Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THOMAS S. WEBB, Proprietor.
J. MURRAY WEBB, Sup't.

Centennial visitors will find this a first-class Hotel and the terms reasonable. May 26-1m.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Ex. and Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 17th, 1876,

at one o'clock p. m., all that certain real estate in the borough of Centralia, Columbia county, bounded on the north by a lot of A. B. Forther, south by a lot of Patrick Murphy, east by an alley, and west by Locust Avenue; said lot being 25 feet front and 150 feet in depth, whereon are erected a one-story frame stable, bake-oven and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Michael Hannon.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, all that certain lot of ground situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., bounded on the north by lot of Georges Hassert and Peter Harman, on the east by an alley, on the south by public road, and on the west by ——— ——— ———

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1876

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.45 A. M.	7.40 A. M.
Mail Train	7.40 A. M	5.2 P. M
Express Train	1.53 P. M.	11.54 A. M
" "	8.34 P. M,	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.50 P. M.
Regular Express	3.58 P. M.	11.35 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

THE CAMPAIGN COLUMBIAN

TO DEMOCRATIC VOTERS.

We will send the COLUMBIAN to persons in this county from the first of June until after the November election for 75 cents, *cash in advance*. This barely covers the cost of the paper. Every family should seize this opportunity. Our Centennial letter gives all the news of the Great Exhibition, and in addition to that, the doings of the different state conventions of both parties, the national conventions at St. Louis and Cincinnati and all the important news of the campaign will be given weekly. If you take the paper, show this to your neighbors; if not, send 75 cents to THE COLUMBIAN Bloomsburg Pa., and get a good newspaper for six months at one fourth less than usual rates tf.

One of the neatest and most attractive store rooms in town is that of D. A. Creasy.

Next week we will give details of decoration services at various points in the County.

John D. Williams and wife, of Nortonville, California, are visiting relatives in this place.

Everything is Centennial now days; even "Coonie's Bat" has an inside coating of red, white and blue.

Some of the would-like-to-be sheriffs took considerable interest in decorating soldiers' graves ot Berwick last Tuesday.

One would suspect that horseflesh was certainly at a discount when they are turned loose to hunt their own living upon the streets.

"Rupert," a suburban of this town, can boast of two wallkists.

George, why are you not a Ryder?

On Monday last Amos Karchner, who was working at the quarry of Knittle & Gable, had his leg broken by a fall of dirt and rock.

Mr. Frederick Istler, of Greenwood township, this county, lost his barn, with all its contents, by fire, early on Tuesday morning, May 30th. It was caused by the explosion of a lantern in which kerosine was used.

Excursion Tickets are now issued at the D., L. & W. depot in this place to Philadelphia via Harrisburg at $5.70, and via Scranton, Delaware Water Gap and Trenton, N. J., for $6.45.

CENTENNIAL.—A large numter of our citizens are visiting the Centennial Exhibition this week. All agree that it is the best show they ever attended, not excepting Dan Rice's.

Mrs. Walker's burglar has not yet been found. It is a pity the scamp could not be caught and punished. He evidently knew that Mr. Walker was necessarily absent at Danville Court.

All persons using the American Moveable Frame Bee Hive in Columbia county, without the right, had better call on D. A. Creasy at Bloomsburg, and pay for use of same or they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

On Wednesday last the residence of Mrs. Eleanor Eves, at Millville, was burned to the ground. As to the cause of the fire we have not been informed. Insurance $2,000 in the Millville Co.

If the town clock is intended to be of any service to the citizens on Main street near the Court House or to those passing in front of it, we would suggest that the trees should be trimmed so that the time of day may be seen.

Mr. George A. Herring, has under consideration, a plan for bringing the water from the springs on the opposite side of the Susquehanna, into our town, and if successful, Bloomsburg will soon rejoice over the fact of having water works.

The Junior Editor started for Philadelphia on Monday last to see the Centennial. We omit our usual letter on that subject this week in expectation of the brilliant one promised from his pen. The paper containing it should be carefully laid aside, so that our readers may contrast this and the next Centennial.

As most of our readers know, some of the finest farms in Columbia county are along the Fishing Creek. Among these none take higher rank for good cultivation and scientific farming than that of William Holmes of Benton. His wheat crop promises a magnificent yield, and, we believe, is not equalled in the county.

Our neighbor, the sailor of the COLUMBIAN, is a successful fisherman. Ike Walton is nowhere. Forty of the tinny tribe on one excursion,—but then only minnows.—*Republican.*

As our neighbors do not know the difference between a minnow and a catfish, we leave them in ignorance. But on Friday last we know that the senior editor of the *Republican* spent the afternoon angling, and did not bring home to his expectant family a *single fish!*

REDUCTIONS IN COAL.

EXCELLENT TIME TO FILL YOUR COAL BINS.

C. W. Neal & Bro. offer their superior coal at the following extremely low prices viz:

No. 2, 3, & 4,	$3.80 per ton on wharf,	$4.15 del.
" 5,	3.30 " " "	3.65 "
" 6,	2.25 " " "	2.60 "
To limeburners,	$2.00 per ton on wharf.	
Blacksmith's lump,	3.80 " " "	"
Blacksmith's bituminous,	5.00 " " "	"

20 cents for delivery of one-half ton or under.

They will fill up coal-houses at $3.50 per ton for No. 5 delivered, and $4 per ton for No. 4, delivered. All prompt cash.

It is sometimes a question as to which side of a five-cent nickel coin is the head, that piece having no head proper. The following rule governs in all such cases: The obverse of a coin is its face or "head," and this has the principal figure and always the date when there is one. The *reverse* is the back or "tail" side. In all United States coin the side which has the date is the obverse, head or face side, and its opposite is the reverse or tail of the piece. In the five cent nickel the "head" has the shield and the motto with the date, and the tail the figure 5 surrounded by stars.

Many persons, from nervousness, fatigue or mental excitement, are unable to sleep. Mr. Frank Buckland, an English naturalist, prescribes a very simple remedy for insomnia, or sleeplessness. The fact that opiates in any form leave traces of their influence the next morning, induced Him, he says, to prescribe for himself, as he has also frequently prescribed for others—onions; simply common raw onions. The well-known taste of onions is due to a peculiar essential oil contained in them, and this oil has highly soporific powers, which, in his own case, Mr. Buckland avers, never fails; if much pressed with work, and feeling an inability to sleep, his practice is to eat two or three small onions, the effect of which is magical in producing the desired repose. Such a remedy has a great advantage over the stupifying drugs commonly resorted to for this purpose.

David Masters, formerly of Millville, has shown us the complete holiday regalia of a plain's Indian, which he received from Mr. Burgess, of Nebraska. It may *suit* an Indian, but we believe David Lowenberg could make a better and more substantial *suit* of clothes.

E. R. Furman has secured the right to sell Iske's Patent Kitchen Slicing Utensil in Columbia county. Mr. Furman will canvass the county, so that every one will have an opportunity to see the value of his machine. Hotel keepers, butchers, families and every body should have one. See advertisement in another column.

John S. Sterner has the foundation wall laid for a dwelling house on his lot at the corner of Third and Jefferson streets. We understand he intends to put up a fine building which will be an ornament to that portion of the town. Mr. Sterner deserves credit for his enterprise in building. Third street is rapidly improving.

The Bloomsburg *Republican* says that the Democratic politics of Columbia is run in the main by local upstarts.—*Exchange.*

That is flattering to the "upstarts," because the Democratic majority has run up steadily ever since Beckley got hold of its management, and now exceeds 2,100.

Our thanks are due S. H. Miller & Son for a neat match safe filled with the patent American Safety Parlor Fuzees. Last week we called attention to the danger of using the common parlor matches. Those sold by S. H. Miller & Son can only be ignited by being struck on a sanded preparation which accompanies them, rendering them entirely safe. Give them a trial.

A few days since we met the *Comet* editor, now a *Freeman* in fact. At first we were somewhat alarmed at being seen in his company as he wore a huge policeman's badge, and people might think we were in his custody, but finally induced him to "pull down his vest" and "button up his coat." Notwithstanding the tribulations of the Editor, the *Comet* seems to have plenty of friends, and is in a thriving condition. It contains considerable local and general news, and, barring its personalities, is an excellent paper.

MIND YOUR P's.—A western exchange tells its readers how to mind their "P's" in the following pargraph: "Persons who patronize papers should pay promptly, for the pecuniary prospects of the press have a peculiar power in pushing forward public prosperity. If the printer is paid promptly, and his pocket-book kept plethoric by prompt-paying persons, he puts his pen to his paper in peace, his paragraphs are more pointed, he paints his pictures of passing events in more pleasing colors, and the perusal of his paper is a pleasure to the people. Paste this piece of proverbial philosophy in some place where all persons can perceive it."

The various laws passed by the Legislature are only sent by the State to the County officers and Justices of the Peace. If lawyers or others desire them, they must purchase them. The decisions of our various Courts are, as a rule, also only accessible to lawyers who buy the reports. Inasmuch as each law or decision of the Court affects almost every person in the community, we publish them from time to time in the COLUMBIAN, and thus keep our readers posted. This fact alone makes our paper worth far more than the subscription price. Information of this kind saves lawyer's fees, prevents lawsuits, and keeps persons informed as to their rights. Subscribe at once, and see if it does not pay. It will only cost a cent to send us your name and address.

HORSE LAWS.—It has been decided that when a horse or carriage is let out for hire for the purpose of performing a particular journey, the party letting warrants the horse or carriage fit and competent for such a journey. If the hirer treats the horse or carriage as any prudent man would do, he is not answerable for any damage that either may receive. But he must use the horse for the purpose for which he hired him. For instance, a horse hired for saddle must not be used in harness. If the hirer violates this express condition of the contract, he is liable for any damage that may occur. If the horse is stolen through the hirer's negligence, such as leaving the stable door open all night, he must answer for it. But if he is robbed of it by highwaymen, when travelling the usual road at usual hours, he cannot be held for damages. As these questions are frequently in dispute, these decisions may be interesting.

Our few words last week about velocipedes leads one of our most eminent physicians to say that besides being a nuisance to pedestrians these vehicles are productive of serious injury to the children who use them. They almost invariably produce diseases of the spine, bowels and kidneys. The bycicle, or two-wheeled velocipede, so popular a few years ago, was condemned by the most prominent physicians on that account. The machine in its present shape is not so objectionable as the two-wheeler, but it is objectionable for the same reasons, though to a less extent. The difference between the two, perhaps, may be plainly stated by saying that it will take a three-wheeled velocipede longer to injure a boy than the original two-wheeled contrivance. The physician to whom we refer says that the muscles brought into violent exercise by the velocipede are those most sensitive to injury, and that the development of its deleterious effects upon the immature muscular ogranization of a child is only a question of time.—*Venango Spectator.*

FOURTH OF JULY.—We received the report of the Committee of Arrangements too late last week for insertion. The proceedings were as follows:

Committee met in C. B. Brockway's office on Thursday evening, May 18th, 1876. The Committee selected D. A. Beckley for Secretary, and W. B. Koons as Treasurer. A. C. Smith moved a Committe on Finance, and the following were appointed: W. B. Koons, C. W. Neal, G. A. Clark, E. R. Drinker, John Wolf. The President of the Friendship Fire Company was appointed to invite neighboring Fire Companies. H. E. Smith was appointed a committee on invitations. A committee of three was appointed to select an orator, the chairman of this committee to be its chairman. The committee is C. B. Brockway, A. C. Smith and John Laycock. J. G. Freeze was selected as historian.

A committee of three was appointed to arrange an international carnival. D. Lowenberg and Enos Jacoby appointed, with power to select the third member. Col. Samuel Knorr was appointed Chief Marshall. On motion adjourned.

DAN. BECKLEY, Chairman.

It will thus be seen that our people are fully determined to have a grand Centennial celebration. Let everybody come and help.

The sessions of the Twelfth Annual Sunday-School Convention will commence with a children's meeting, at the Academy of Music, Penn street, Reading, Pa., on Tuesday evening, June 13th, at 7:30 o'clock.

Entertainment will be provided for delegates who notify William G. McGowan, chairman of committee on entertainment, Reading, on or before June 10th.

Delegates, on their arrival, will be met at the depot, and may report at the headquarters of the local committee (in the session-room of the church.)

The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets at all their principal and terminal stations, good from Monday, June 12th, to Saturday, June 17th, inclusive, at one-third reduction from regular rates. These tickets will be sold on Monday and Tuesday only. No credentials required.

The singing of the Convention will be under the general direction of Asa Hull, Esq., of Philadelphia.

Distinguished workers and speakers from this and other States have promised to be present and participate in the exercises.

ST. GABRIEL'S, SUGARLOAF.

St. Gabriel's, Sugarloaf, is located on the Fishingcreek, in the township of Sugarloaf, in the county of Columbia, in the diocese of Central Pennsylvania.

The church was originally erected in 1812, in July of which year a vestry was duly elected and organized. The parish was in union with and sent deputies to the convention; and received during the the early years, in their order, the ministrations of Rev. Caleb Hopkins, Rev. Wm. Eldred, Rev. James De Pue, Rev. Benjamin Hutchins, and Rev. George C. Drake, whose last official act was November 1, 1840. From that time the parish seems to have been left to its own devices, and it was not till June 10, 1871, that the minute book shows another entry, which was a baptism by Rev. John Hewitt.

The church was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Henry U. Onderdonk, Assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania, July 15, 1828.

With occasional services by clergy of some not very distant parish, but without Episcopal visitation after the year 1835, the people became scattered and others occupied the ground we had neglected. A plot of two acres had been deeded to the Episcopal, Presbyterian and Lutheran congregations, and they and other denominations were in the habit of using St. Gabriel's for worship. By and by there was but one Lutheran left in the neighborhood, and the Presbyterians, without formally relinquishing their right to occupy a portion of the ground, however, erected a handsome place of public worship two or three miles distant from St. Gabriel's, and except for funeral occasions in the old burial ground, omitted its use. The Methodists had erected a pleasant edifice in the village three miles below, and were gathering a good congregation. So that "The Old Log Church" as it was familiarly and fondly known to all our people stood in the grove on its beautiful knoll, a monument of the past.

In this condition of things, the Rev. Mr. Hewitt went up to hold a service in the Old Log Church, and a fire was built in the stove, early in the morning, to accommodate a Sunday school or a Methodist class-meeting. At all events, before service, on the morning of Palm Sunday, April 9, 1876, St. Gabriel's old log church burned down. On the Wednesday following a messenger was sent to Mr. John G. Freeze at Bloomsburg for advice and counsel as to re-organizing the parish and re-building the church. In consequence, a meeting of the baptised members of the Episcopal Church was called to assemble in the grove on the site of the old church at 12 o'clock noon of Easter Monday April 17, 1876. Quite a number of persons came together, and the meeting was called to order by the Rev. Mr. Hewitt, who presided over its deliberations. It was absolute enjoyment to see the old men coming forward in the work. Upon looking round we found one old gentleman who had been elected on the vestry more than fifty years before, and two others who had been elected more than thirty-two years before. Those three, Mr. Joshua Brink, Mr. Samuel Fritz and Mr. Christian L. Moore, were the only survivors of the last elected vestry.

On motion the following named persons were elected vestrymen, viz: Mr. Joshua Brink, Mr. Samuel Fritz, Mr. Christian L. Moore, Mr. Jacob H. Fritz, Mr. Lowry Cole, Mr. John Swartwout and Dr. John F. Chapin. On the election being declared, they at once organized, and resolved to re-build. A building committe, consisting of Mr. Thomas B. Cole, Mr. John Moore, Mr. Montgomery Cole, Mr. Benjamin D. Cole and Mr. John Swartwout, was chosen. The committee at once went to work, and in a short time reported that all the material for the new building had been donated. It is to be of wood fifty feet by thirty. And the foundation having been put up, they announced themselves ready for the laying of the Corner Stone. It was furnished by Mr. John G. Freeze, and was inscribed:

1812 † 1876
St. Gabriel's.

On the morning of May 23, 1876, pursuant to notice, a large concourse of people assembled on the grounds, and by the authority and direction of the Bishop of the diocese, the corner stone was laid with due ceremonies by the Rev. Milton C. Lightner, of St. Paul's, Lock Haven. Addresses were made by Rev. Peter Baldy Lightner, of St. James, Muney, Mr. John G. Freeze, of Bloomsburg, Rev. John Hewitt and Rev. M. C. Lightner. There were deposited in the stone a copy of the Prayer Book, copies of the *Churchman*, *Journal* and *Register*, copies of the Church Kalendar, the Benton *Weekly*, names of the vestry, building committee, &c., &c., and some silver coin. The day was delightful, the ceremonies highly interesting to the audience, and the hopefulness and good wishes abundant. After partaking of a sumptuous dinner at the hospitable table of Mrs. Swartwout, the strangers in attendance departed.

The Bishop of the diocese is greatly interested in the resuscitation of this ancient parish. It will have a deputation in the next convention, and the assistance of churchmen everywhere is earnestly begged to aid in the completion of this most important work. Mr. John Swartwout or Dr. John F. Chapin, Benton, Penna., will receive contributions for the church.

J. G. F.

DECORATION DAY AT CATAWISSA.

HONOR TO THE FALLEN HEROES.

The annual observance of the custom of decorating the graves of the patriots who fell in defence of the liberties of their country, or who have passed away to their rest in the grave since the last cruel war was over, took place on Tuesday, May 30th, in the usually quiet village of Catawissa. The day was generally observed by an almost entire suspension of business. The turn-out of citizens was large and the contribution of flowers was abundantly ample. The procession was formed under the direction of the Chief Marshall, B. P. Schinck, accompanied by the Catawissa brass band, who gave us some appropriate music, followed by a pretty general turnout of the returned volunteers, who were under command of our worthy and efficient Major J. H. Sheesholtz. The Sunday schools turned out generally in large numbers. They were under the marshallship of Capt. M. M. Brobst, C. F. Harder and B. F. Hinkley. The procession moved to the Lutheran and Reformed grave yard. After the band had played a solemn air Rev. William G. Laitzle, pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church, opened the exercises appropriately by prayer, the soldiers and citizens standing near respectfully uncovering their head while the appeal was made to the throne of grace. At the conclusion of the prayer the band played a dirge. Then commenced the work of decorating the graves of our departed heroes by adorning them with spring's choicest flowers. This work was attended to by the children of the different Sunday schools and the soldiers present.

This finished, the procession was re-formed and marched to the Friends' burying ground, where prayer was again offered by Rev. Wm. G. Laitzle. The graves of the fallen brave in this ground were decorated after the same manner as those in the other resting place of the dead, after which the band played a solemn piece. Then followed the address, which was delivered by Rev. Wm. G. Laitzle, which was eloquent and patriotic, and was listened to very closely by the soldiers and the large assemblage of citizens present on the occasion. After the band played an appropriate air, the thanks of the soldiers were returned to the citizens for their generous gift of flowers and the general interest taken in memory of the patriotic dead.

The procession was again re-formed, and marched to the front of the M. E. Church, where the large assembly dispersed, all satisfied with the services of the day.

CENTENNIAL.

Deservedly Popular—We mean Dr. Bull's Vegetable Pills, for everybody has derived much benefit from their use. Physicians recommend them.

DECORATION DAY IN SCRANTON.

The programme was as follows for the evening:

Music	Hyde Park Silver Cornet Band
Opening Prayer	Rev. W. P. Hellings
Praise of the Soldier	Gwenfro Glee Club
Remarks	President of the evening
Music	Band
Recitation—Sheridan's Ride—Mrs. Emily B. Bracken.	
Artilierist's Oath	Gwenfro Glee Club
Oration	Hon. C. B. Brockway
Music	Band
Reading—The great Ben Roland—W. C. Stone	
Short addresses	Clergy and comrades
Comrade-in-arms	Gwenfro Glee Club
Star Spangled Banner	Band
Benediction	Rev. A. A. Marple

Of Capt. Brockway's speech the *Times* says: Hon. C. B. Brockway, who arrived late, apologized for not making a finished "oration" on account of the lateness of the hour, and announced that he would only give utterance to a few passing thoughts. He spoke of our starry flag, around which the occupants of our shops and manufactories rallied in 1861. He entered upon a brief recapitulation of the early battles of the war; of our defeats and our successes; of the generals who failed, and of those who fell, and of those who won; of Chancellorsville and the Wilderness and Spottsylvania and the final contests; of the closing scenes of the rebellion; these were episomized briefly. Then the speaker referred to the many cases of unrecorded heroism during the war, both Federal and Confederate, and set forth, in a glowing eulogium, the brave deeds of those who were but privates in the ranks. He flouted the idea that the result of the war was due to the generals and great captains of the army, but ascribed it to the bravery of the men whose names were never reported at any headquarters. He referred to the Union as divinely ordained, and said "what God hath joined together let no man put asunder." What ever we do, said the speaker, let us each regard ourselves as an integral part of the great guardian army which shall swear allegiance to our starry flag. Four hundred thousand cripples and a debt of three thousand millions, are the remainders of that struggle. The speaker closed with a patriotic poetical selection, and took his seat amid the cheers of the house.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1876.

The proceedings in the Congress last week were not of great interest. The Senate discussed the Belknap case all the week and will come to a vote to-day. The Committee on Appropriations reported the bill to pay the salaries of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial officers. Over one thousand amendments were made in the House bill. All the salaries were put back to the present figures and all the reductions made by the House were stricken out. The Republicans of the Senate are determined not to permit any retrenchment in expenses. They need the money to run the present campaign.

The conference committee on the consular and diplomatic bill could not agree and the House discharged it. The prospects are that there will be a dead lock on these bills and that the first of July will arrive before any conclusion can be reached. The Democrats in the House should stand firm and refuse to give way one inch. The country will sustain them in their honest efforts to reduce the expenses of the Government, and will administer a fitting rebuke to the Republicans in the November election.

Gen Banning called up his bill to organize the army on Saturday. It provides for a saving of millions annually by reducing the number of regiments and consequently of officers, and does away with the distinction of white and colored regiments, allowing enlistments of either color in any regiment. The Republicans commenced fillibustering and continued it until the House adjourned.

To break the force of the corruption proven in almost every department of the Government, a charge has been made that Mr. Speaker Kerr some years ago received six hundred dollars for securing the appointment of a man named Green to the position of lieutenant in the army. Of course there is not a word of truth in the charge, the only foundation for it being that Mr. Kerr recommended Green, and President Johnson appointed him.

The plot in favor of Conkling by the terms of which Don Cameron was made Secretary of War has failed and the reaction has been so great that Conkling is virtually out of the race. It is said that Senator Morton was especially indignant and had some sharp words with President Grant on the subject, reminding him of his promise not to make any changes in the Cabinet with the view of helping any of the aspirants.

The change of ownership in the New York *World* and its very marked change in relation to the candidates before the St. Louis Convention is the cause of much gossip. Both the *World* and the *Express*, the two leading Democratic papers of New York, are now set down as advocating Senator Bayard. This opposition at home weakens Tilden, and he may well exclaim, "I have been slaughtered in the house of my friends."

The situation in Europe is alarming. England refuses to accede to the terms agreed upon at the imperial conerfence at Berlin to settle the Turkish question. To emphasize her refusal she sends a powerful reinforcement to her fleet in the Mediterranean, and more troops to Malta and Gibraltar. France, Spain and Italy side with her. In the meantime Austria is concentrating troops on the lower Daunbe, and Russia is putting her army in perfect order, while Germany launches her iron-clads and an infernal machine in the way of a torpedo boat that is propelled by engines of a thousand horse power. It would seem that northern and eastern Europe is about to enter into war with southern and western Europe and try to force its way to the "Summer Sea." Should war ensue it will be the most gigantic the world ever saw and would necessarily benefit this country to a very great extent. The strongest indication that war is coming is in the condition of the money market. Everywhere, in London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin and St. Petersburg, there is a flutter among the money kings, and all kinds of European securities are dropping. If this continues long immense sums of gold will seek investments here and relieve the financial pressure, so that some good would come from even so direful an evil as a general European war.

RENO.

AN HISTORICAL FACT.—Every agent who has been steadily selling the Improved $20 Home stead Sewing Machine for three years, owns his dwelling house, has a good account in bank, is clear of debt, and has money at interest.—the natural consequence of securing a good agency for superior goods at the lowest prices. A good first-class Sewing Machine, most useful—reliable at all times, easy to understand and control, the same size and does the same work as any machines that sell at four times the price. There is no machine at any price better, or that will do finer or more work, and certainly none so low in price by many dollars. The Homestead is widely known and used in thousands of families in the Eastern and Middle States, and daily becoming popular in the West. It will save its cost several times over in one season, doing the work of the family, or will earn four or five dollars a day for any man or woman who sews for a living. It is the strongest machine made, is ready at all times to do its work, makes the strongest and finest stitch yet invented, and is fully acknowledged as the Standard Family Sewing Machine. Price, complete for domestic use, $20, delivered at your door, no matter how remote you may reside. Business permanent and honorable, with more certain and rapid sales, and larger profits than any other. Extraordinary liberal offers made to local or traveling agents where we have none established; or, if there is no agent near you, send your order direct to the factory. Address John H. Kendall & Co., 650 Broadway, New York.

May 5, 76 1y.

A good assortment of Zephyrs, Yarns, Laces, Ribbons, and Dress Trimmings just received by A. D. Webb, Main Street, next door to First National Bank.

May 12, '76 4w.

ORIGIN OF THE TERM BROTHER JONATHAN.

—The story of the origin of the above term, as related many years ago, to the editor of the *Norwich Courier*, by a gentleman over eighty years of age, who was an active participator in the scenes of the Revolutionary war, came to Massachusetts to organize it and make preparations for the defense of the country. He found a great want of ammunition and other means necessary to meet the powerful foe he had to contend with, and great difficulty to obtain them. If attacked in such a condition, the cause at once might be hopeless. On one occasion at that anxious period, a consulation of the officers and others were held, when it seemed no way could be devised to make such preparation as was necessary. His Excellency, Jonathan Trumbull, the elder, was than Governor of Connecticut, on whose judgment and aid the General placed the greatest reliance, and remarked: "We must consult brother Jonathan on the subject." The General did so, and the Governor was successful in supplying many of the wants of the army. When difficulties afterward arose and the army was spread over the country, it become a by word, "We must consult brother Jonathan." The term Yankee is still applied to a portion but brother Jonathan has now become a designation for the whole country, as John Bull has for England.

The entrance, therefore, of a large number of the newspaper publishers or editors into the Federal service as collectors, postmasters, custom house officers or the like, or the contraction of obligations towards the administration for officers or other favors, is a serious evil. In other words, the newspaper man is supported in the community largely as a critic, and if he takes bribes in the shape of office, he ought to be requested to "step down and out." The newspaper man who accepts Federal office is no longer fit to lead or mould public opinion, and he ought to be made to feel that such is the case. Having taken an office the journalist is already bribed, and is no more in a position to tell the truth about public men and measures. Having lost the power of telling the truth, he is no longer of use to the public, and has forfeited all right to its respect and confidence.—*Greenaville Argus.*

METHODISM.—The official statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 1875, shows a total lay membership of 3,174,229; total number of itinerant preachers, 20,453; local preachers, 24,384. The total value of church property is over $69,354,121; number of church edifices, 21,337. The Methodist Church has a larger membership than any other denomination in the United States.

READ AND CONSIDER.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters are an economical, clean, certain and powerful remedy, surpassing in efficacy any known plaster, liniment or compound.

They are particularly effective, and will positively relieve and cure: Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Diseases, Stubborn Colds, Kidney Complaints and all diseases for which a porous plaster has been used, in an astonishing short time.

Capcine is the greatest medicine known. Capcine is superior to electricity and more certain.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters relieve at once and cure quickly. Try them. Price 25 cts.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, N. Y.

May 19, '76 1y.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.35
Rye "	.90
Corn, new, "	.60
Oats, " "	.40
Flour per barrel	7.50
Cloverseed	7.00
Flaxseed	1.80
Butter	.25
Eggs	.12
Tallow	.06
Potatoes	.50
Dried Apples	.10
Hams	.16
Sides & Shoulders	.12
Lard per pound	.16
Hay per ton	20.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	4.50

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 4.00 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 3.75 "
No. 6 " "	$ 2.50 "
Blacksmith's Lump on wharf	$ 4.00 " "
" Bituminous "	$ 6.00 " "

Marriages.

DAWSON—LONG.—On the 27th inst., by Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier, Mr. Reese M. Dawson, to Miss Ellen Long, both of Bloomsburg, Pa.

BRUMBACH—GEARHART.—On the 22rd inst., by Rev. J. S. McMurray, Harry W. Brumbach, to Miss Matilda Gearhart, both of Catawissa.

HOOVER—HUNTER.—On the 4th inst., by the same, Frank P. Hoover of Weatherly, to Miss Mary E Hunter, of Bloomsburg.

Deaths.

HUTCHISON.—In Fishingcreek township, on the 18th inst., W. W. Hutchison, aged 19 years, 4 months and 21 days.

THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES.

"THE TIMES" IS A FIRST-CLASS

INDEPENDENT

MORNING NEWSPAPER,

And has closed its first year with an established bona fide circulation larger than that of any other daily in Pennsylvania, with a single exception. It has now the most perfect machinery and appliances for printing its large edition, having two new Hoe Perfecting Presses, each capable of printing 20,000 complete copies of THE TIMES in an hour, so that it can give the very latest news and make the earliest delivery to its readers. It contains

ALL THE LATEST NEWS,

including the Associated Press Telegrams. Special Telegrames and Correspondence from all points of interest. Full and Accurate Local Reports, and Fearless Editorial Discussion of all Current Topics, making it the most complete and cheapest newspaper in Pennsylvania.

The Times is thoroughly independent

in everything, and will, in all political struggles, be faithful to truth and its own convictions. It makes no hollow pretence of neutrality on the leading questions of the day, or in political contests as they pass, but will ever discard the blind partisanship that would subordinate the right to party success, no matter for what organization, or in whose interest such claim is made, and will fearlessly criticize political errors and the want of public integrity wherever found. It demands economy and fidelity in every department of authority, City, State and National, and boldly arraigns those of every party who abuse public trust. It discusses public issues, public events and public men with that measure of freedom that is dictated by truth, but with that dignity and courtesy which should ever characterize the press of the most enlightened nation of the world. Price two cents per copy; mail subscribers, postage pre-paid, six dollars a year, or fifty cents a month.

Address

THE TIMES,
713 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found "are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union." "There," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in. THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1838, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater popularity than it ever did. It goes weekly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from its first to the last line. It is the only newspaper exposed of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. Its live advertisements are daily display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly such the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of rival papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN tf

Business Notices

CENTENNIAL.—Buy an Accident Policy of M. W. Ness, office Court House Bloomsburg.

Children's Protection Edges just received at E. M. Knorr's.

Fine Syrups and Molasses from 75 cents to 85 cents per gallon. Best genuine New Orleans Molasses 90 cents at Creasy's New Store.

All Fashionable Dress Makers use E. Butterick & Co's., Patterns sold by C. C. Marr.

A large lot of 6¼ cent Calico just received from New York at I. W. Hartman's. Call and buy 16 yards for $1.00

The weather is very oppressive yet Brown, the Artist, does not deem it advisable to use a fan while setting for a Picture.

To buy cheap for cash go to Creasy's new store up town.

Phoenixville Pottery, consisting of Teapots Batter Bowls, Soap Dishes &c., at Russel's.

A full line of Dress Shirts at D. Lowenburg.

Marr's is the place to get nice Goods cheap for cash.

You can get Appleton "A" Muslins for 9 cents, Hill bleached yard wide for 9¼ cents, and Fruit of the Loom yard wide for 10½ cents per yard by the bolt at Lutz & Sloan's.

Parasols 25 cents to $4.25 at I. W. Hartman's.

Ladies Gaiter Shoes $1.25 and upward at Creasy's New Store.

Clark & Wolf desire to inform the readers of the COLUMBIAN that they are still doing business at the corner of Main and Center Streets where they have a large and handsome assortment of Dry Goods.

If you want a good Ham,
If you want cheap and good Tea,
If you want Coffee—Java or Rio,
If you want good Canned Fruit,
If you want the best Mackerel,
If you want Sugar for the least money,
If you want the best Syrups in town,
If you want good Cigars,
If you want good Tobacco.
If you want anything in the Grocery and Provision line, go to RUSSELL'S, Main street. tf-25

Fans, for the Fourth of July, 3 cents to $1.40 at I. W. Hartman's.

Go to Marr's for nice and cheap Syrup and New Orleans Molasses.

Rush at E. Knorr's for $2.00 Button Gaiters.

Thomas Webb has just received two choice brands of cigars, "La Culta" and "The Trotters," to which he calls the attention of all lovers of good tobacco. No better five cent cigars have ever been offered to the people of Bloomsburg.

200 Pairs Slippers at McKinney's.

White Vests, Alpaca Dusters.
Linen Dusters, Linen Suits.
Navy Flannel Suits.
For summer wear
Latest Styles and Lowest Prices,
at D. Lowenburg.

The place to buy Tea is at Creasy's. Economical Imperial, in Canisters 75 cents per pound.

85 cents for slippers at E. M. Knorr's.

Hats, Hats, Hats,
Latest Style,
Lowest Price,
Largest Stock,
For Men, Boys and Children, at
D. Lowenberg's

Ladies Lasting Gaiters 1.25 at McKinney's.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Parties who are *not going* to the Centennial can buy Clothing just as cheap, and in fact cheaper than ever, at D. Lowenberg's

Plain Lace Gaiters at E. M. Knorr's for $1.20.

Appleton "A" Muslin 9 cents a yard by the bolt, cash, at Creasy's.

Buy the Ellwood Collar at McKinney's.

$2.00 will buy a Nice Pair of Button Gaiters at E. M. Knorr's.

Stone Ware Dishes from 3. 75 to 600 per set, at Creasy's.

Lasting Slippers 90 cents at McKinney's

EVERYBODY READ.—Ladies Button Gaiters, $2, Foxed Buttoned $2.50, lace $2, plain lace Gaiters $1.20, Lasting Slips, 85 cents, just received at E. M. Knorr's.

COAL. COAL

Old Established Coal Yard.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Have constantly on hand large stocks of
Domestic,
Cupola,
Blacksmith's Anthracite,
Bituminous,
and Limeburner's Coal.

Especial attention given to the preparation of coal before leaving our yards. Grain and Lumber taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town at short notice. Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's store, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. Office and Yards at William Neal & Sons' Furnace, East Bloomsburg. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

COAL. [7—tf—25] COAL

THE ONLY SURE CURE FOR RUPTURE.—The oldest and best hernia surgeons in the world are some of the advantages offered by the Triumph Truss Co., 334 Bowery, N. Y., whose truss and supporter were awarded the medal at the late session of the Great American Institute Fair. Send 10 cents for their new book. March 24 76-1y

Rupture cured in from 30 to 90 days by the Triumph Truss Co., of 334 Bowery, N. Y., who offer $1,000 for a rupture they cannot cure. See advertisement and cut of Truss in another column. Send 10 cents for descriptive book of Triumph Rupture-Cure. March24, 76-1y

THE EVIL FRUITS OF DIGESTION.—There is no pathological fact more clearly ascertained than the most formidable phases of nervous disease are directly traceable to imperfect digestion. Insomnia, with its train of direful consequences, proceeds more frequently from weakness of the stomach than from any other cause. Mere sedatives and powerless to cure nervousness, and soon cease to palliate its symptoms. The true way to strengthen the nervous system is to invigorate the digestive and assimilate organs upon whose unobstructed action its equilibrium is absolutely dependent. The daily use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will do more to brace and soothe the weakened and irritated nerves, and induce sound, refreshing sleep—nature's grand catholicon—than all thesocalled nervines to be found in the pharmacopœia or out of it. A wineglass-full of the Bitters should be taken before each meal. June.

Tonic.

Every one, at times, feels the necessity of some restorative of the vital powers, depressed by mental or bodily exhaustion. In such conditions let every one, instead of flying to the alcholic or medicinal stimulants, which must be followed by depression equal to their excitement, reinvigorate his deganged system by the natural tonic elements of the Peruvian Syrup.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. October 1876

Gentleman—Since taking the Peruvian Sy

Agricultural.

Planting Shade Trees.

D ADVICE FROM AN EXPERT—WHAT KIND OF TREES ARE BEST.

Mr. B. G. Northrop, the efficient secretary of the board of education for Connecticut, has caused to be distributed among schools of the State a circular suggesting tree planting along highways and in villages as a good centennial move. Mr. Northrop specifies in his circular the elm, maple, ash, white oak, and walnut, with the conditions, that the trees should be not less than nine feet in height. This height is doubtedly requisite for street planting; but within inclosures and protected position a smaller tree will serve; and, from the larger chance of securing good rootlets, will make, very likely, a more vigorous growth than the larger ones.

To the list we should add, without hesitation, the American linden (or basswood) as being one of our finest shade trees—when planted upon rich alluvial soil. For gravelly and dry soils the hard maple will prove the best subject for transplanting. In moist low ground, the elm and red maple are most desirable. The oak and walnut are very impatient of removal from the forest; and to a certain degree, also, the ash. If taken from a nursery, however, where the tap root has been severed by such transplanting, it will thrive.

It is a very common practice in removal of maples to cut the top squarely off some nine feet above ground—an amputation which the maple bears very well; but in such event one or two strong leading shoots are apt to start from the top, and, growing very evenly in strength, expose the tree to great risk of splitting asunder at some future time. This danger can be remedied by cutting away all but one leading shoot, which will after a time come to cover wholly the old place of excision. A single leading shoot, moreover, prevents that bushy growth which is often urged against the sugar maple, as giving too dense a shade.

Maples should be planted at least thirty feet apart, and elms fifty to sixty, for fair and full developement. In view of the difficulties attending the removal of the oak and walnut, we should not advise the boys to cope with these for roadside planting. The size requisite for such a position will involve a pruning of limbs and roots that will almost certainly result in their dying. Smaller ones, however—of say an inch diameter at base—may with due care be established near the homestead, and will prove a charming memorial of the Centennial year.

Boys, do Something.

We want to say just a word to the boys of the farm. We have no sermon to deliver, no lecture—just a bare suggestion—and we hope every farmer's boy will heed it. Make a beginning for yourselves this Centennial year. The time will finally come when you must look to your own exertions for a living. It is your wisest course to fit yourselves early, for the battle of life. Solicit from your father the right to plant and cultivate some certain plot of ground, be it ever so small, the product from which shall be your own. Prepare it most thoroughly, plant with care, keep it clean of weeds, harvest the crop and sell it, putting the proceeds at a fair rate of interest, so that when you become "of age," you will be able to begin your business career as independent, well to do citizens. Suppose you are ten, or twelve or fourteen years of age. Just sit down and figure up what the mere trifle you may earn for yourselves this year, at compound interest, will amount to by the time you are twenty-one years old? Then if you add to each year, in a proportion to your efficiency as farmers you will be astonished at the result. Do not fear that your parents will not second every effort. Nothing will please them so much as to realize that you are really a young farmer, with great hopes of the future and a great ambition to excel. They know that the farmhouse is the real home of happiness and comfort, if within it are found contentment and high aspirations. The time has fully come when lords of the soil are the lords of the country. With careful lives, with good education, with even fair ability, the farm boy may hold any and all positions, when in manhood's prime, and it is to him that the nation, in these days of corruptions, must look for true manhood and true patriotism. The beginning of all this brilliant career is dependent upon all other things. Whether parents are rich or poor, does not matter, it is individuality that wins. Strive to have and to be something, while the bright sun of youth lights the way.—*Prairie Farmer.*

THE FEEDING OF HORSES.—The Michigan Farmer says:—Almost of more importance than the form in which food is given, is the frequency and regularity of meals. The horse's digestive organs are not constructed for long fasts. Long intervals without food produce hunger, and hunger begets voracity; food is bolted, and indigestion and colic follow. This is doubly true and dangerous with horses doing hard work. They come to their long deferred meal not only hungry, but exhausted: not only is the food bolted, but the stomach is in such a state as to be incapable of thoroughly active digestion, and is overpowered by half the amount of food it could otherwise digest. The prevention of waste is almost attained when we give a proper form; but their are two points to which it is right to devote some attention—the form of the mangers, and attention to the wants of the individual animals. The managers should not be less than three feet long, eighteen inches wide, and twelve inches deep. They should have an upper border of wood projecting inwards for two inches and a traverse bar of half inch iron across the middle. A piece of two inch hoop iron on the top of the manger, protects it from damage by the horse's teeth. This simple arrangement prevents the horse from throwing out his corn, and the provender is not set in so thick a layer as in the ordinary narrow and shallow manger.

ASPARAGUS.—My attention has been frequently drawn to this subject by the agricultural press, and the seed catalogues of nurserymen, and I notice a few remarks in a recent number of your paper, stating that there is very little difference in any of the varieties cultivated, &c., Conover's Colossal being recommended by gardeners. The exact fact of the matter is that there are as many varieties as there are seeds. Asparagus being a dioecious plant, all seeds partake of the character of both parents, male and female, and if any of these produce roots of extra vigor, the only way to perpetuate a new variety will be from the roots of this one plant and not from the seed, and the invention of new varieties, disseminated by seed, is but a trick of the seedsmen. G. B. *n Country Gentleman.*

Walnut logs are in such demand that a man who recently purchased a farm of 250 acres near New Albany, Indiana, for $10,000, received at offer of $9,600 for 120 large walnut trees growing on the place. There are also on the farm over 300 populars, worth from $20 to $80 per tree.

Miscellaneous.

Entombed with the Dead.

THE STORY TOLD BY A STRANGER—SIX DAYS IN A DEAD HOUSE—A STRANGE STORY.

Three men sat behind the great stove in the cabin of the Twilight last night on their way to Troy. The wind howled without and the vessel rocked with the waves. The passengers congregated around the steam heaters and read and talked and speculated on the time that the vessel would make with such a hurricane sweeping down upon her. The three men who sat behind the stove snoozed for an hour or so, without attracting any undue attention from the other passengers.

At length they awakened, rubbed their eyes, stretched their limbs and looked around. They all awoke about the same time. They seemed to be newly made friends, bound for Troy. They were rough looking, having the cast and courage of sea-going men, or men who had seen much of the world, and consequently they were at their ease. They soon entered into conversation, relating their experiences in different countries. Then they talked about the customs of the people, their manner of worship and their manner of disposing of their dead.

"Well," said the man who sat in the middle, "I have good reason to remember Bavaria as long as I live." Some curiosity was then expressed, and the man told a terrible story of suffering and death at Munich. He said he was in that city in 1848. He was then a young man, and was taken ill of some kind of indigent fever. After the fourth day he became delirious and remembered nothing until he woke up and found himself dead. Then he went on to describe the manner of dealing with dead bodies.

There is a large vault in the suburbs of the city, called the dead house. There those who die are hustled off almost as soon as the breath has left the body. They remain there twenty days and then they are buried if they do not return to life. To each body is attached two wires connecting with bells, which are numbered and hang in the watchmen's room adjoining the dead house. The least motion of the body will ring the bell corresponding with the number of the corpse. The watchmen's room is never vacant. Beside the watchmen there are constantly friends of the dead watching the bells intently, but few of them ever ring.

After having given these details, the man said that he went into a trance or an unconscious condition, and being to all appearances dead and being a stranger, his body was hurried off to the dead house. He had no consciousness of being there, but when they straightened him out on the cold slab he knew what they were doing, but was powerless to move or speak. When he heard the great door creak and clang on its hinges he gave up all hope of ever living again. He thought he was in a tomb that had been forever sealed. He remembered nothing more until six days afterward (as he subsequently learned.)

Then he was sitting bolt uprighl, and the tomb was full of watchmen with lanterns. He did not for a moment comprehend his situation. He thought he had arrived at heaven or the dark regions, he didn't know which, and that the men with the lanterns were there to convey him to his final abode. Then he thought he was dreaming. Then he looked around him and saw dead bodies on all sides, and was about to fall backward when one of the watchmen seized him by the arm and, giving him a shaking up, said in in his native language, "Are you dead or alive?" He jumped up and said, "I'm alive! let me out of here!

He was then taken to the office, his name recorded, and a physician sent for. He remained in the office a day and a night, having taken some stimulants and food, and feeling well enough he was allowed to go on his way. The news of his resurrection did not seem to create much excitement although such things rarely occurred. There were some English and American people there, who made quite a time about it, and a full account was subsequently published in the London papers, whither he went as soon as able to travel.

When he was placed in the tomb the bell-wires were affixed to his hand, but he knew nothing about it. The bells tingled, the watchman said, on the night of the first day of his entombment, but on examining the body no signs of life could be discovered. But when he finally came to life he pulled the bells so violently that they fell down. Then the watchmen rushed in and found him as described. They did not seem terrified in the least, but took in the situation in a business sort of way. It was, however, a terrible experience to him, and when he discovered where he was and what he was supposed to be, he nearly died outright of fright.

The watchmen told him that within their recollection only two others had come to life but they did not lie as long as he did. He wanted no more of Munich.

This morning the three men went ashore at the steamboat landing, and the man who was once dead in a foreign country was as lively as anybody.—*Troy Press.*

Self Starvation.

The death of Rubenstein in jail in New York is the subject of interest and study among physicians and physiologists. It is generally conceded that he committed suicide by determined and long continued abstinence from food. He died of starvation with food within his reach, a thing which many physicians of prominence have heretofore held was impossible. On the morning of his death Keeper Stinton supplied him with two boiled eggs, some bread and a cup of tea. When Dr. A. W. Shepard, the county physician, made a post mortem examination a few hours afterward, not a particle of food was found within the body, and the stomach and intestines appeared as if he had taken no food for a long time. It was then apparent that the man had thrown his meals away, an examination of the water pipe to the sewer revealed the articles which he had thus disposed of. The attenuated condition of the frame of the prisoner also indicated starvation. His skin adhered to the bones with hardly any intervening flesh, presenting the appearance of shrivelled parchment. It would have been a difficult matter to have hung him without attaching weights to his feet. He weighs only forty-five pounds, but he was of medium stature and had at one time been a man of good frame. Hardly a drop of blood was found in his brain and very little in his body, which had been dried and shrivelled up.

The interest in the case is excited by the fact that experiencing—as is claimed by some he must have experienced—the terrible cravings of hunger, which have sometimes led men to kill their fellows, have set them crazy, or have forced them to gnaw wood, iron, and even their own bodies in their agony, this man day after day had the almost supernatural self control to throw food away when it was offered him. Some physicians have asserted that in the case of men in such a position as Rubenstein the will would be overpowered, and that the arms would carry food to the mouth instinctively, in spite of the will. It is asserted in opposition to this theory that Rubenstein did not care for food after having become weakened by eating only small quantities. He grew thinner and thinner and weaker and weaker, and as his vitality became exhausted there was less demand for food, until finally the sight of it became nauseating and distasteful to him; thus his condition assisted him in carrying out his design of starving himself to death.

Mercantile Appraisement.

LIST of dealers of Columbia county. I hereby certify that the following list of dealers taxed, returned and classified by me in accordance with the several acts of Assembly, in and for the county of Columbia, for the year 1876, is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

		Class.	Tax.
BEAVER TOWNSHIP.			
Rhoe, Abraham	general merchandise	14	$ 7 00
Shuman, C. A.	" "	14	7 00
Lessen, J. A.	" "	14	7 00
Driesbach, Geo.	" "	14	7 00
Hinkle-river, David	" "	14	7 00
Shuman, F. L.	" "	14	7 00
BENTON TOWNSHIP.			
Everett, H. F.	general merchandise	14	7 00
McHenry, Benjamin	general merchandise	14	7 00
McHenry, John J.	" "	12	12 50
McHenry, Rohr	" "	12	12 50
BERWICK BOROUGH.			
Snyder, C. B.	book store	14	7 00
Adams & Son,	general merchandise	12	12 50
Freas Brothers,	" "	14	7 00
Eggert, John	jewelry store	14	7 00
Freas Brothers,	lumber dealers	14	7 00
Dodson, J. B.	drug store	14	7 00
Heckman, H. M.	grocery store	12	12 50
Miller, A.	general merchandise	14	7 00
Fowler, C. D.	stoves and tinware	14	7 00
Wilson & Co.	drug store	12	12 50
Bowman & Crispin	general merchandise	11	15 00
Bower, J. & H. B.	" "	14	7 00
Little, Dr. R. H.	drug store	14	7 00
Gross, David	porter bottler	7	40 00
Jackson & Woodin,	manufacturing co.	14	7 00
Buckingham, G. A	stoves & tinware		
BLOOMSBURG.			
Hendershott, Joseph W.	grocery and coal	14	7 00
Neal C. W. & Brother,	dealers in coal	12	12 50
Kie m, Henry SF.	grocery	14	7 00
Hagenbuch, Isaiah	stoves and tinware	14	7 00
Meidenhall, R.	dry goods store	12	12 50
Kramer, Wm.	grocery store	14	7 00
Stroup, David	grocery store	14	7 00
Evans, A. J.	clothing store	14	7 00
Brown, W. H.	grocery store	13	10 00
Marr, C. C.	grocery and dry goods	13	10 00
Bernard, Louis	jewelry store	14	7 00
Decker & Steckel,	confectionery	14	7 00
Phillips, Abner E.	grocery store	14	7 00
Miller S. H. & Son,	dry goods and grocery	12	12 50
Ruh, on & Co.	hardware store	13	10 00
Moyer Brothers,	drug store	14	7 00
Hower, H. C.	shoe and hat store	14	7 00
Potter, G. A.	book and stationery	12	12 50
Wagonseller & Co.	wholesale notion store	14	7 00
Hess, W. F.	dry good and groceries	13	10 00
Bloomsburg Iron Co.	general merchandise	7	40 00
Hendershott, N. J.	drug and grocery store	14	7 00
Jacoby O. A.	grocery store	14	7 00
Stecker, J. H.	flour and grain store	14	7 00
Poust, W. B.	dealer in coal	14	7 00
Bloomsburg Lumber Co.		12	12 50
Schnyer & Son,	hardware store	12	12 50
Lowenberg, David	merchant tailor	13	10 00
Clark & Wolf,	dry good store	12	12 50
Mateer, J. H.	grocery store	14	7 00
Wilmire, Frederick	confectionery	14	7 00
Rollins & Holmes,	plumb'rs and gas fitters	14	7 00
Lockard, G. M. & J. K.	dealers in coal	14	7 00
Creasy, D. A.	dry goods and grocery	12	12 50
Webb, Thomas	confectionery	14	7 00
Scott, John B.	"	13	10 00
Clark, Geo. A.	book store	12	12 50
Mover Brothers,	drug store	14	7 00
Knorr, Eli	boot and shoe store	13	10 00
Russell, M. M.	grocery store	14	7 00
Rupert, A. M.	stove and tinware	14	7 00
Wiary, L. E.	" "	14	7 00
Miller, C. S.	confectionery	14	7 00
Brutsel, Mrs. David	confectionery	14	7 00
Gross, Peter	beer bottler	14	7 00
Babb, Augustus	grocery store	14	7 00
Furman, Silas R.	furniture store	13	10 00
Eyer, J. K.	dry goods and groceries	13	10 00
Correll, G. W.	furniture store	13	10 00
Keller & Hartly,	wholesale dry goods	12	12 50
Johnson, J. H.	grocery store	14	7 00
Klein, C. A.	drug store	14	7 00
Hartman, G. C.	carpet store	14	7 00
Hicks, Jesse	clothing store	11	15 00
Hartman, I. W.	dry goods and groceries	11	15 00
Mckelvy, I. W.	" "	6	5 00
McKinney, Wm. C.	boot and shoe store	14	7 00
Lutz & Sloan,	dry good store	11	15 00
BRIARCREEK TOWNSHIP.			
Terwilliger, Andrew	grocery store	14	7 00
Kilnetob, W. M.	general merchandise	14	7 00
Eaton Mrs. A. W.	grocery store	14	7 00
CATAWISSA.			
Hile & Bro.	general merchandise	11	15 00
Weaver, F.	" "	13	10 00
Micnal, Man	confectionery	14	7 00
Clark & Willits,	boot and shoe store	14	7 00
Gilbert & Kline,	general merchandise	11	15 00
Scott, Geo.	dry good store	14	7 00
Manhardt Geo.	boot and shoe store	14	7 00
Hartman, Wm.	furniture store	14	7 00
Sharpless & Son,	general merchandise	11	15 00
Harder, Thomas E.	furniture store	14	7 00
Diemer S. B.	general merchandise	12	12 50
Williams, John	stoves and tinware	14	7 00
Smith, J. M.	drug store	14	7 00
John J. & Son,	general merchandise	12	12 50
Hilardy, S. D.	" "	14	7 00
Cleaver, A. B.	stoves and tinware	14	7 00
Brobst, M. M.	general merchandise	12	12 50
Fortner, B. F. & Son,	general merchandise	14	7 00
Orange, Wm.	" "	14	7 00
Seesholtz, I. H.	grocery store	14	7 00
Funston, C. R.	dealer in coal	14	7 00
Gobe, E. B.	" "	14	7 00
Knittle & Abbott,	dealers in lumber & coal	14	7 00
CENTRALIA.			
Millard, O. B.	general merchandise	12	12 50
Mensch, Adam	jewelry store	14	7 00
Johnson J. H. & Co.	grocery store	14	7 00
Murphy, C. G.	general merchandise	14	7 00
Bryson R. & Co.	" "	10	7 00
Black, D.	grocery store	14	7 00
Hoffman, Wendel	agent boot & shoe store	14	7 00
Davis, Geo. Jr.	drug store	14	7 00
Fortner, A. B.	stoves and tinware	14	7 00
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.			
Low Bros. & Co.	general merchandise	13	10 00
Brobst, Thomas	grocery store	14	7 00
Deitterich, Samuel	grocery store	14	7 00
Cain, John	dealer in coal	14	7 00
Kramer, Josiah	confectionery	14	7 00
Sponsler, Jacob	general merchandise	14	7 00
Fowler, Z. T.	dealer in coal and grain	14	7 00
Lamoke, Wm.	general merchandise	14	7 00
Wilmire & Irvin,	" "	14	7 00
FISHINGCREEK.			
Ammerman J. M.	general merchandise	14	7 00
Hosler, D. R.	" "	14	7 00
Harrison, Jarid	" "	14	7 00
Dreisbach & Bender	" "	14	7 00
Howell, O. M.	" "	14	7 00
Mcllenry, J. F.	" "	14	7 00
Harrison, Jared	" "	14	7 00
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.			
Dyer & Bro.	general merchandise	13	10 00
GREENWOOD.			
Welliver, J. E.	general merchandise	14	7 00
Masters, Wm.	" "	12	12 50
Eves Ellis & Bro.	" "	12	12 50
Eves & Heller,	" "	14	7 00
Leggott & Lore,	" "	14	7 00
Henry, Mrs. H.	" "	14	7 00
Derr, A. J.	" "	14	7 00
Black, P. D.	" "	12	12 50
HEMLOCK.			
Harris, P. P.	general merchandise	14	7 00
Ohl, Wm.	boot and shoe store	14	7 00
Shoemaker, M. G. & W. H.	general mdse.	14	7 00
LOCUST TOWNSHIP.			
Yeager, Jacob	general merchandise	14	7 00
Fahringer, Lucas	" "	14	7 00
Vastine, J. H. & Co.	" "	14	7 00
Yocum, P. M.	" "	13	10 00
MADISON.			
Gingles, William	general merchandise	13	10 00
Hurst, H. W. & Co.	" "	13	10 00
MAIN.			
Campbell & Co.	general merchandise	14	7 00
Bodine, J. D.	" "	14	7 00
Derr, E. F.	confectionery	14	7 00
MIFFLIN.			
Heller, J. H.	general merchandise	13	10 00
Creasy & Brown,	" "	13	10 00
Schweppenheiser, E.	general merchandise	14	7 00
MOUNT PLEASANT.			
Sands, Joseph & Son	general merchandise	14	7 00
MONTOUR.			
Farnsworth, J. F.	grocery store	14	7 00
Paxton & Harman,	general dealers	13	10 00
Sharpless, G. H.	groceries and dry goods	14	7 00
Ammerman & Jackson,	general mdse.	14	7 00
Reay, Henry S.	oils and brushes.	14	7 00
ORANGE.			
Sloan, D. K.	general merchandise	13	10 00
Low, C. W. & Son	" "	13	10 00
Harman, J. B.	" "	14	7 00
Keller, M. C.	confectionery	14	7 00
PINE.			
Lyon, R. W.	general merchandise	14	7 00
ROARINGCREEK.			
Cherrington, Owen W.	general mdse.	13	7 00
SUGARLOAF.			
Cole, B. D.	general merchandise	14	7 00
Cole E. & Son,	" "	14	7 00
SCOTT.			
Dietterich, W. E.	general merchandise	14	7 00
Hart man, T. W.	confectionery	14	7 00
Alleman, C. H.	stoves and tinware	14	7 00
Richart, Nehemiah	boots, shoes & notions	14	7 00
Creveling, Thomas Jr. & Co.	grocery & feed	13	10 00
Worman, Samuel A.	general merchandise	14	7 00
Workheiser, J. D.	boot and shoe store	14	7 00
White, A. H.	general merchandise	13	10 00
Eat, Robert S.	stoves and tinware	14	7 00
Gordner, J. R.	drug store	14	7 00
Creveling & Trimbly,	general merchandise	13	10 00
Gul Henry	coal dealer	14	7 00
Young, Silas,		14	7 00

All persons who may feel aggrieved by the above classification can have an opportunity of appealing by meeting the undersigned, June 5, 1876, at which time an appeal will be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m. and ending at 4 o'clock p. m.

SAMUEL JACOBY,
May 5, '76.- Mercantile Appraiser.

NOTICE TO LADIES.

The subscriber has taken the Millinery Store formerly occupied by Sarah C. Ake, on Main Street, Bloomsburg where she will be happy to see her friends and the ladies of the County generally. A full stock of Millinery Goods on hand and at reasonable rates. Miss Fanny Fisher, will attend to trimming &c. ELMA KESTER.
May 5, '76.-1m

FOR SALE!

400 ACRES OF COAL LAND

Lying in Briar Creek and Fishing Creek Townships, in Columbia County, and only about four miles from Berwick. The land is well timbered and a large vein of coal open on said property.

For terms and conditions of sale, address or call upon.

R. DOWNING,
April 21. 3m. Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

BOARDING.

The subscriber is now prepared to receive boarders at his house in Bloomingrove township, situated at what is known as Five Points. The house is conducted on Temperance principles. No intoxicating liquors being sold on the premises. Good rooms, excellent table and the comforts of a private home. Terms reasonable.

J. B. KLINGER.
May 5, '76.-tf. Roaring Creek, Pa.

VULCAN IRON WORKS.

DANVILLE, MONTOUR COUNTY, PA.

WILLIAM H. LAW, Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Bridges, Boilers, Gasholder, Fireproof Buildings, Wrought Iron Roofing, Roofing Frames, Flooring and Doors, Farm Gates and Fencing, also Wrought Iron Piping, Stocks and all kinds of Smyth Work, &c. Repairs promptly attended to

N. B.—Drawings and Estimates supplied.
Oct. 8, 1875—tf

TO THE AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—There is no class of diseases that require more experience to treat successfully than those of a private character. Many physicians suppose that when the primary symptoms are removed, the disorder or poison has been overcome. Such is not the case. The difficulties, or the various stages of the disease are then to succeed. The parts first attacked are the throat, nose, mouth, tongue, skin, tendons, bones, ligaments, ears, eyes, &c. Frequently these symptoms are treated by physicians as simple ulcerations, until some of the important organs of the body become involved, when death relieves the sufferer. DR. H. W. LOBB, having made all private diseases a study, guarantees a speedy and permanent cure with purely vegetable medicines. Medical offices and drug store, No. 331 North Fifteenth Street. Hours, 10 till 1.30 and 6 to 9 p. m.
March 17, '76-1y.

J. B. KNITTLE. W. H. ABBOTT

Important to Farmers.

and everybody in want of

LIME, LUMBER, AND COAL.

We have erected kilns at or near the Paper Mill, on the D. H. & W. R. R. and are now prepared to sell lime at very reasonable prices and of good quality. Orders by the car promptly filled and shipped to any station on the above road.

A full line of LUMBER, of all kinds, dressed or in the rough, Shingles, Lath and bill Timber to which we invite the attention of customers.

Orders received and filled for all kinds of FAMILY COAL.

By strict attention to business we hope to merit a share of public patronage.

KNITTLE & ABBOTT,
April 21, 1876.- Catawissa, Pa.

Centennial Prices, 1876.

PLANTS BY MAIL,

Postpaid to any address in the United States.

For 30 cts. 1 New Geranium, double or single.
" 25 cts. 2 Older Varieties,
" 50 cts. 1 Geranium, 1 Ageratum, 1 Coleus, 1 Verbena, 1 Sage, 1 Puschia.
" $1.00, 2 Ageratum, 2 Geranium, 2 Sages, 2 Coleus, Heliotrope, 4 Verbenas.

By express, box and packing free, for $5.00.

12	Verbenas, in variety.	2	Dahlias,
6	Geraniums, "	2	Phchsias,
6	Coleus, "	2	Hardy Pinks,
6	Sages, "	2	Cigar Plants,
6	Ageratums, "	2	Chrysanthemums,
4	Heliotropes, "	2	Basket Plants,
2	Bouvardias,	2	Carnations,
2	Begonias,	1	Century Plant,
1	Rose,	2	Alternatheras,
2	Lantanas,	2	Vines.

Orders received for Trees, Shrubs and Evergreens. Cash to accompany all orders.

Address DAVID CLIFFE,
Riverside, Nurseries,
Riverside, North'd Co. Pa.
April 21.-3m.

PERFECTION!
IMPROVEMENT SECURED
"COHANSEY" "PROTECTOR"
GLASS TOPS METAL
ONE PIECE.
HANDSOMEST
WARRANTED RELIABLE
CHEAPEST
FRUIT JARS
GLASS ONLY IN CONTACT WITH FRUIT
ANTI-RUST LINED METAL TOPS
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE
PHILA'A 1874
AMERICAN INSTITUTE
NEW YORK 1875
AWARDED TO COHANSEY GLASS MFG CO. FOR FRUIT JARS 1875
FIRST AWARD FOR FRUIT JARS COHANSEY GLASS MFG CO. 1874
COHANSEY GLASS MF'G CO.
MFR'S WINDOW GLASS, BOTTLES &C.
PHILADELPHIA
April 14-7w

CALIFORNIA.

THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

Embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and, with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, NORTHERN MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, IOWA, NEBRASKA, California and the Western Territories. Its

Omaha and California Line

Is the shortest and best route for all points in northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Nevada, Utah, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its

Chicago, Madison & St. Paul Line

Is the short line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and all points in the great North-west. Its

Winona and St. Peter Line

Is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in southern and central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette Line

Is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior country. Its

Freeport and Dubuque Line

Is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its

Chicago and Milwaukee Line

Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha to Milwaukee.

Pullman Palace Cars

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our sleepers connect with the overland sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points west of the Missouri river.

On the arrival of the trains from the east or south, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway leave Chicago as follows:

FOR COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA AND CALIFORNIA, TWO through trains daily, with Pullman palace drawing room and sleeping cars through to Council Bluffs.

FOR ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS, two through trains daily, with Pullman palace cars attached to both trains.

FOR GREEN BAY AND LAKE SUPERIOR, two trains daily, with Pullman palace cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

FOR MILWAUKEE, four through trains daily, Pullman cars on night trains, parlor chair cars on day trains.

FOR SPARTA AND WINONA and points in Minnesota, one through train daily, with Pullman sleepers to Winona.

FOR DUBUQUE, via Freeport, two through trains daily, with Pullman cars on night trains.

FOR DUBUQUE and La Crosse, via Clinton, two through trains daily, with Pullman cars on night train to McGregor, Iowa.

FOR SIOUX CITY AND YANKTON, two trains daily, Pullman cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

FOR LAKE GENEVA, four trains daily.

FOR ROCKFORD, STERLING, KENOSHA, JANESVILLE, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York office, No 415 Broadway; Boston office, 5 State Street; Omaha office, 263 Farnham Street; San Francisco office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago ticket offices: 62 Clark street, under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison Streets; Kinzie Street depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Chicago. MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Sup't, Chicago
March 31, '76.-ly.

LOUIS BERNHARD,

Dealer in

ELGIN WATCHES, CLOCKS,

Silverware, Watches and Jewelry

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches, of American and Foreign manufacture.

Silver and Plated Ware, Clocks, FINE JEWELRY, &C., &C.

REPAIRING AND ENGRAVING

Promptly Executed.

Oct.5,'75-1y

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
POSTERS, &C., &C.,

Neatly and Cheaply printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING,

AND

Gentlemen's Dress Goods.

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his large and elegant stock

Cheap and Fashionable Clothing,

at his store on

MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

BOX
SACK,
FROCK,
GUM
AND OIL CLOTH,

COATS AND PANTS,

OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,

He has also replenished his already large stock of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED,
FIGURED
AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS,
CRAVATS
SOCKS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
AND

FANCY ARTICLES.

He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Cloths and Vestings,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

Clothing, Watches, Jewelry, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG.
July 1,'75-tf.

MARVIN'S STANDARD
FIRE & BURGLAR
SAFES
COUNTER, PLATFORM WAGON & TRACK
SCALES
AGENTS WANTED
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